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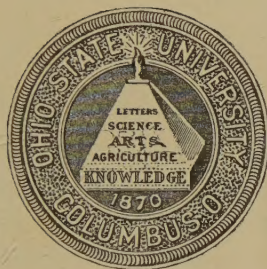
HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EDITED BY THOMAS C. MENDENHALL

VOLUME II

CONTINUATION OF THE NARRATIVE
FROM 1910 TO 1925

By OSMAN CASTLE HOOPER
Professor of Journalism



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS
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FOREWORD

In this volume, according to the original plan, it was designed to do three things: to carry on the History of the Ohio State University from 1910, where Captain Alexis Cope's narrative left it, through the succeeding decade up to the celebration of the University's semicentennial, October 13-15, 1920; to give a picture of campus life during that period of fifty years; and to tell the story of the University's part in the World War of 1914-18. On account of the magnitude of the task involved in the preparation of the last-named feature, and the attending delay, it has now been deemed best to make the story of the University's war activities Volume IV of the series, and to project the narrative of the ordinary life of the University, as completely as possible, to the year of publication, 1926.

In those fifteen years the University had a marvelous growth, greater than that of all the preceding years, in number of students, size of the instructional force, and amount of income. Progress was swift, but always the popular demand for education was on its heel. Bulking so large, the story has had to be written with less attention to the minutiae of movements and more to tendencies and results, a method which may be the more permissible because the beginnings of things are usually historically more interesting.

The story of campus life includes some account of the military department, of the athletic and other activities, and of the student organizations—all from the beginning. The development of the original farm land into the present beautiful campus, with its accommodations for light, heat, sanitation, and general comfort, has also been touched upon, and as far as possible the growingly complicated life of a great student body has been indicated. In its entirety it is a marvelous picture of endeavor, of change, and of progress.

Guidance in the task has been afforded by the various bulletins and reports, and inestimable assistance has been rendered by administrative officers, deans of colleges, and heads of departments. Student and alumni publications, especially the University Monthly, with its notable historical articles by Mr. J. H. Galbraith, and the records preserved in the Library have also been unfailing sources of information. Special acknowledgments are due to Secretary Carl E. Steeb and Comptroller Charles A. Kuntz for statistical tables and other information; to Professor Joseph N. Bradford, for his help in the preparation of the chapter on Buildings and Grounds; to Mr. Frank C. Dean, for the account of the rise and growth of the Agricultural Extension work; to Mr. Frank H. Haskett, University photographer, for the photographs, from which the illustrations were made, and to Gertrude S. Kellicott, of the Library staff, for preparing the index.

O. C. H.

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HISTORY OF THE OHIO
STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER I

FIFTH DECADE OF THE UNIVERSITY—A

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Resources in 1910 — Popular Demand for Education — Administrative Reorganization — A New Outlook — Ohio Biological Survey — The Flood of 1913 — Co-operation Between the University and the State — New Colleges — Retirement of Dean Price — Research Professorships — Effort to Change the Name of the University — Smith-Hughes Law — Four-quarter Plan — Intelligence Tests — Salary Increases — President Thompson's Resignation Withdrawn — The Semicentennial and Drive for the Stadium — The Joseph Sullivant Medal — College of Homeopathic Medicine Abolished — Losses by Death in Faculty and Board of Trustees — President Thompson's Administration.

At the close of the fourth decade of its existence the University had lands, buildings, and equipment valued approximately at \$5,000,000. Its income for the year 1909-1910 was \$911,237.84. The original land area of 331.11 acres had been increased by purchase to 439 acres. Instead of one building, there were, all told, 38. The one college had become seven: Agriculture and Domestic Science; Arts, Philosophy, and Science; Education; Engineering; Law; Pharmacy; and Veterinary Medicine. The instructional force, originally seven, had grown to 244. The student body totaled 3566, and the graduating class numbered 370 as compared with six in 1878. The number of degrees granted including 1910 was 3428. To the efforts of the State had been added the helpfulness of individuals, as shown in the following list of private endowments taken from the report of 1909-1910:

The William Jennings Bryan Prize.....	\$ 477.34
The S. W. Robinson Fellowship Fund.....	8,362.08
The C. Newton Brown Scholarship Fund...	1,651.21
The Seth Adams Memorial Fund.....	459.82
The J. McLain Smith Scholarship Fund...	25,163.61
The Robert P. Scott Student Aid Fund....	25,000.00
The Joseph H. Outhwaite Library Fund...	2,000.00
The Derby Scholarship Fund.....	549.73
The Frederick C. Clark Library Fund....	2,000.00
The Henry Folsom Page Gift.....	208,863.84
The Siebert Library Fund.....	1,800.00
The National Brick Manufacturers' Scholarship of \$250 a year, then aggregating	3,250.00

The University had taken a creditable place among the country's institutions of learning. The registration statistics of the universities of the country in 1909 had given Ohio State University first rank in the size of its school of veterinary medicine, fifth in the increase in the whole number of students, fifth in the number of engineering students, sixth in the number of students of agriculture, eleventh in the size of summer school, and sixteenth in total registration. The growing desire of the people that their children should have the benefits of a higher education was one of the outstanding facts of the time.

Realizing this, together with the magnitude of the plant which they were chosen to administer and the importance of the task in which they were engaged, the Board of Trustees and the President set for themselves effort along two lines—first to perfect the organization of the University and second to bring to it the financial support which the growing demands required. Though the entrance requirements had been enforced with increasing rigidity, the prospect was, as President Thompson said in his annual report, that the attendance would continue to increase in the next 10 years as for the past 10 years. "This means," he added, "more than 6000 students within a decade. . . . A little consideration of these statistics will lead any thoughtful person to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when some large and comprehensive scheme for providing for the education of our young men and our young women must be provided. . . . The University should no

longer live by years; it should live by decades." That became the slogan of the time, and it was sounded far and wide, summoning alumni and the State to the work of providing the facilities for which there was such manifest need.

The University Faculty, comprising the President and all persons in the University having the rank of professor, the high-school visitors and certain others, had been made by the Board of Trustees* "the legislative authority for the immediate government of the University and students in all that relates to order and discipline, the times of recitation, and other matters relating to the internal policy of the University;" to make rules and regulations relating to the military department; to fix penalties for the violation of rules and regulations made by it; to recommend new requirements for admission to the University, new courses of study and changes in the existing courses. In granting this authority, the Board of Trustees reserved the right to review, modify, or annul action of the faculty. The University Faculty in turn granted powers to the faculties of the several colleges, reserving the right to recall, modify, or add to such powers at will. Under this restricted delegation of authority, the faculty of each college determined all matters of its own policy, but nothing that involved those of the University.

The deans of the several colleges and the Graduate School, who were appointed by the trustees on nomination of the President, had been made an advisory board to the President in matters of University policy, and were to co-operate with him in enforcing the rules and orders of the trustees, the University Faculty, and the President, and to advise with the President in matters pertaining to the annual budget in their respective colleges, and concerning new appointments and promotions in the teaching force.

As many of the departments provided instruction in several of the colleges, the body of the deans was designed to serve as a correlating agency, as well as to study the significance of educational changes and the development of depart-

* Proceedings of the Board of Trustees, 1909-1910.

ments. "It is hoped," wrote President Thompson, "through this free and untrammelled discussion, to develop a consistent educational policy, while adapting the work of the University to the needs of the State as discovered from time to time. It is also hoped by such measures to avoid the extremes of administrative rigidity and departmental autonomy. The chief end of a state university is to organize the educational facilities provided, so as to furnish adequate opportunity for the training and efficiency of young men and young women. The University is under obligation, therefore, to make a careful study of the educational systems and organizations in the colleges and public schools of the State, and to co-operate with those agencies in such a way as to be helpful and to stimulate the cause of education, however and wherever administered in the commonwealth."

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

When Carl E. Steeb was elected secretary of the Board of Trustees in 1904, succeeding Captain Alexis Cope, the Purchasing Department was created, and he was put at the head as Purchasing Agent, with the requirement that all purchases, either for the departments or for the University at large, should be made on requisitions through his office. The following year, Mr. Steeb visited eight of the state universities in the Middle West, studying their methods of business management. He found in none of them a system that was satisfactory even to its own officers. The result was a conference in 1907, out of which came a permanent organization of the business officers of these universities, the purpose of which was to exchange views with regard to their common problems, and to standardize methods. Central purchasing departments, receiving departments, warehouses, inventories, and uniform accounting schedules were then practically unknown, but at that first conference, in which the Ohio State University played an important, if not the leading part, a belief in their necessity began to emerge.

In 1908 the University led all the other institutions in the group in the establishment of the inventory system for the

careful record of all University property, the duty of making it and keeping it up-to-date being imposed upon the secretary of the Board of Trustees. At this time Ray M. Royer was called from the University supply store to be Assistant Purchasing Agent, and Wilbur E. Mann was made Accountant. These three, with the aid of a stenographer, for several years carried on the work, but with the growth of the University and its business responsibilities, other changes became necessary.

Acting on a committee report, respecting certain changes in the plan of organization proposed by Ralph D. Mershon, then president of the Ohio State University Association, the Board of Trustees at a meeting, March 16, 1911, approved the following:

1. Giving the name Administrative Council to the advisory board consisting of the President, and the deans of the colleges, and the Graduate School, and making more explicit the requirements of the deans in the matter of the budget.

2. Directing the Administrative Council to assign each department of the University to some one of the seven colleges.

3. Making it the duty of the President to "ascertain the probable revenues of the University, to apportion it among the respective colleges, the executive staff, the physical plant, and all other interests of the University, and to correlate, co-ordinate, and adjust the various budgets, and to determine finally all these matters, subject only to the paramount authority of the Board of Trustees."

4. Creating the office of Superintendent of Property, and defining his duties.

The last of these provisions was never carried into effect. The trustees were feeling their way to an ideal, and did not elect a Superintendent of Property. However, in September, 1913, Mr. Steeb's title was changed to Secretary and Business Manager, and he was made responsible for the business affairs of the University, through the President, to the Board of Trustees. He was continued as financial officer, to receive all moneys due the University and pay them over to the Treasurer; he was charged with maintaining the uniform accounting system, and was given supervision of the officers and employes of the physical plant.

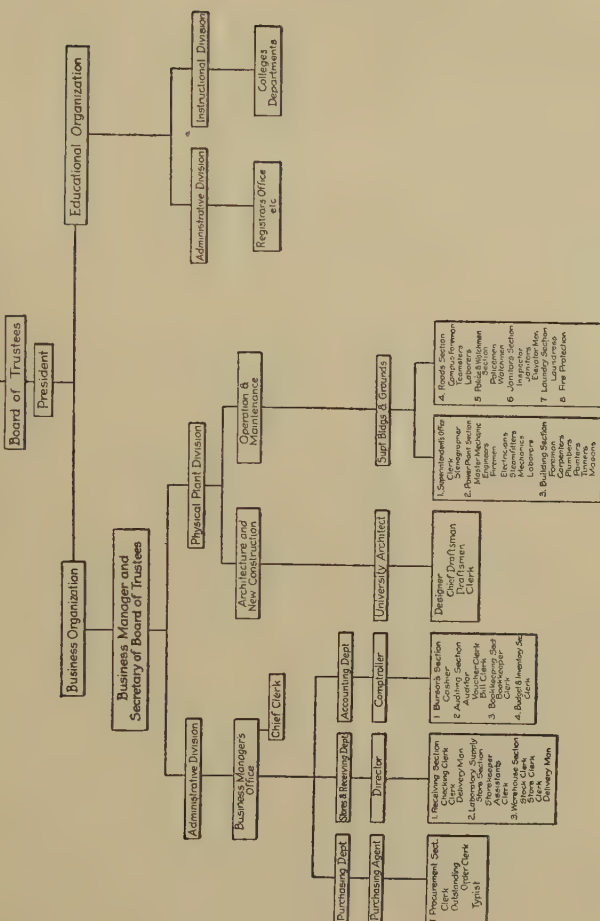
In 1915, the plan of organization, as shown on the chart (page 7), was adopted by the Board of Trustees, and the duties of the various officers were defined. By this, it will be seen, the authority and responsibility of the President were emphasized. He was clothed with the authority necessary to enforce all rules and regulations, and was made the representative and the executive of the Board of Trustees in all University affairs. Duties were distributed, owing to the necessities of a growing institution, but the ultimate authority of the President was reaffirmed.

Both the physical plant and the administrative division were put under the direction of the Secretary and Business Manager. A cabinet was created consisting of the President of the University, the Business Manager, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and the University Architect, with the Purchasing Agent as secretary. Including the heads of all the main divisions of the business organization, this body was directed to hold stated meetings (now each Tuesday and Thursday) for the purpose of discussing repairs, improvements, and betterments of the physical plant. Minutes of the meetings are carefully kept and transmitted to the Board of Trustees, thus contributing to unity of thought and action, and economy of administration.

Another factor in administrative economy was the creation in 1916 of an appropriation committee, composed of administrative officers, and charged with the expenditure of all moneys appropriated by the State for equipment and supplies. Each department, under this plan, makes requisition for the supplies and equipment it may need, and the committee honors them as is found possible and wise. This method, it has been found, saves the department heads much bookkeeping, and effects a more even distribution of available funds than was possible under the old method of making an annual lump appropriation to each department.

The payment of student fees was also much simplified by a plan of co-operation between the offices of the Business Manager and the Registrar. From the schedule card of each

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY



PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

student, the Registrar prepares a fee card with an itemized list of all the fees to be paid—tuition, matriculation, laboratory fees, and deposits of all kinds. With this card showing the total to be paid, the student goes to the cashier and makes payment, whereupon record of the transaction is sent to each interested department or official. This has been found to work a great saving of time both to the student and to the administrative force. Generally, it may be said, this has been the aim in all changes, the theory behind them being that “the test of a well-organized business today is, not the large number of employes, and the thousand and one forms necessary to handle the work, but rather the minimum of employes and the simplest possible procedure.”

Mr. Royer was promoted to Purchasing Agent, and Charles A. Kuntz was appointed Inventory Clerk in 1916, the latter being promoted to Comptroller in 1918.

In the meantime the Stores and Receiving Department had been created in 1912, and put in charge of Fred E. Jones. This department was the outgrowth of a service begun by Professor George B. Kauffman, in the College of Pharmacy, in 1892. He was aided in the undertaking by Professors Nathaniel W. Lord, Henry A. Weber, and Sidney A. Norton. The store originally contained only chemical and pharmacal laboratory supplies, but there was soon suggestion of its enlargement, and in 1900 there was located in the store a division express office to which parcels for all the University departments were brought. Among the early store managers was Ray M. Royer, by whom examination papers, janitors' supplies, and other articles were added to the stock. On the establishment of the department the scope of the service was still further widened to include all articles used in classrooms, laboratories, and administrative offices. The department receives all parcels, packages, and materials designed for the University, and by its own trucks delivers them to their proper destination. It approves all invoices, thus relieving other departments of business details, and insuring prompt payment and the taking advantage of all discounts. In 1920 the number of different articles handled

was 8500, and 17 persons were employed in receiving and delivering, and keeping a record of the transactions.

A similar development is to be observed in the office of the Registrar. In the early days all student records were kept by the President, with the occasional assistance of a secretary. In 1895, the Department of Records was created, and Miss Edith D. Cockins was put in charge. The following year her title was changed to Registrar. At that time there were approximately 600 students in the University, and she was able to do most of the work alone. In 1901 permanent help became necessary, and the force grew until in 1920 there were 12 regular appointees, busy with the records of more than 7000 students. In 1914, Miss Cockins assumed in addition the duties of University Editor and Secretary of the University Faculty, which had been performed by Edwin B. Stevens till 1912, and afterwards by Wilbur E. Mann. Thus duties have gathered about this office until now Miss Cockins has charge of the records and correspondence of the faculty, edits the University bulletins and catalogues, is Secretary of the Publication Board, a committee exercising supervision of University and student publications, and is chairman of the University Schedule Committee—all in addition to her work as Registrar.

In the early days of the University, each college attended to the entrance requirements for its own students. In 1905 the Entrance Board was created for the purpose of systematizing the work and relieving the several colleges of details. Its first officers were: Professor Joseph V. Denney, chairman; and James E. Boyd, secretary. In 1906 Dr. William E. Henderson became chairman, and Professor Charles A. Bruce, secretary; the latter being succeeded in 1909 by Charles C. Morris. During Dr. Henderson's chairmanship the work of the board was thoroughly reorganized and brought to a high state of efficiency. Lester E. Wolfe was secretary from 1913 to 1920, when he resigned and was succeeded by Bland L. Stradley, to whom the title of University Examiner was given.

A NEW OUTLOOK

At the beginning of the University's fifth decade in 1910 there came to the trustees and others a deeper sense of the need of a systematic development and beautification of the grounds. To that end the position of University Architect was created, and an advisory board was created, including a landscape architect. Simultaneously came a splendid co-operation by the growing and now well-organized body of alumni and former students. The Ohio Union had just been built and had proved a rallying point for student and alumni enthusiasm. The Alumni Quarterly had appeared, with Professor Joseph Russell Taylor as editor, and filled with the news and hopes of the University, was being sent to every alumnus whose address could be learned. Interested alumni, including Trustees Pomerene and Sears, visited numerous cities in and out of the State, bearing the message of opportunity and need, and organizing the alumni as they could. In January, 1910, these organizations numbered 21, and \$8000 had been subscribed by them for the furnishing of Ohio Union.

The General Assembly caught something of the vision, and provided funds more generously. Much-needed buildings began to appear on the campus, which itself took on a more beautiful aspect. It was an inspiring procession of structures and changes, the details of which are left to another chapter.

FACULTY CHANGES IN 1910

Dr. William H. Scott in June presented his resignation as professor of philosophy, effective at the end of the month. In accepting it the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution reciting his career as educator and adding:

The 27 years of service rendered in the Ohio State University (1883-1910) have been characterized by a conscientious devotion to duty, a genuine interest in the welfare of the institution and its students, and a high order of efficiency, both as an executive officer and as professor. His voluntary retirement at this time, when his efficiency as a professor has not abated, closes an official career of 27 years in the Ohio State University and of more than 40 years in academic life. The trustees

in expressing their appreciation of Dr. Scott and his services express the hope that he may be spared many years to enjoy the association with his friends and to prosecute his philosophic study to which his life has been devoted.

President Thompson, in his report of this important change, wrote that Dr. Scott's service had made him "an indelible part of the record of education in Ohio," and that "his integrity of character, his devotion to his work, his abiding interest in all the questions of scholarship, and his co-operative spirit with the other institutions of the State have made for him a record without parallel and one to which the University may call attention with pride and satisfaction as without blemish."

Dr. Scott was elected emeritus professor of philosophy, and at a subsequent meeting Dr. Joseph A. Leighton was elected to the vacant chair.

Professor Louis Addison Rhoades, head of the Department of German, died August 30, 1910, aged 50 years. In a communication to the Board of Trustees, President Thompson said:

Professor Rhoades was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., December 19, 1860. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1884, and in 1886 received his Master's degree from the same university. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Goettingen in 1892. He served as instructor in the University of Michigan from 1888 to 1890, and after returning from Germany served at Cornell University, 1893 to 1896. He served in the University of Illinois from 1896 to 1903, since which time he has been the head of the Department of German at the Ohio State University. It will be recalled that Professor Rhoades through his own personal efforts secured a considerable amount of money and, during leave of absence in Germany, purchased a very valuable addition to the University Library. He has had continuous academic service since completing his education, and in addition to his classroom work was a frequent contributor in matters pertaining to his department. He enjoyed the esteem, affection, and regard of his associates.

In the following June Professor M. Blakemore Evans was elected head of the Department of German, and has since served in that capacity.

October, 1910, was a month of bereavement for the University, since it brought to an end the careers of two men prominent in its work: Professor Robert White McFarland, who died October 31, and Professor Stillman W. Robinson, who died October 23. Professor McFarland in 1873 became the first professor of mathematics, astronomy, and civil engineering. As such he served 12 years, and in 1903 had been elected emeritus professor of civil engineering. The Board of Trustees at the time of his death paid him this tribute:

Professor McFarland was not only a teacher of high order, but a man who showed a large, generous public spirit in all his services, and endeared himself not only to the students who came under his instruction, but also to a large circle of citizens in his native commonwealth. His services were an important contribution in establishing the high reputation of the institution throughout the State. In his long and honorable life he exemplified a combination of scholar, teacher, public-spirited citizen, friend, and cultivated Christian gentleman.

President Thompson in his annual report added this:

His (Professor McFarland) passing marks one more break in the ranks of the men who laid the foundation of education in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. He would doubtless have continued in the University until his death, had he not accepted the presidency of Miami University where he served from 1885 to 1888. The later years of his life were given to some practical work in engineering. Among the early students his memory is cherished and his services remembered with keen appreciation.

Professor Robinson, who came to the University as professor of mechanical engineering and physics in 1878, retired in 1895 and four years later was elected emeritus professor of mechanical engineering. His interest in the University was continuous and was expressed in frequent gifts, the most notable of them being the Robinson testing boiler and the endowment of the Robinson fellowship for advanced work in engineering. As a recognition of all that he meant to the University, the Board of Trustees in June, 1911, named the engineering laboratory for him. In their resolutions previously adopted they said:

Professor Robinson was a man of inventive genius, original power as an investigator and teacher, and was recognized by the learned scien-



THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE (FROM 1873 TO 1925)



McMILLIN OBSERVATORY
ERECTED IN 1895

tific societies throughout the country. In addition to his mechanical inventions, he was the author of many important contributions to scientific education, and won for himself a national reputation in the field of mechanical engineering. His generous gifts to the University were evidence of his continued interest and enthusiasm for the cause of education. Modest and unpretentious, he endeared himself alike to students and faculty. His scholarship and teaching power made him one of the most valuable and distinguished men in the history of the University. The trustees call attention to his career with appreciation and gratitude.

May 23, 1911, the University suffered another severe loss in the death of Professor Nathaniel Wright Lord, who came to the University in 1877 and continued with it in one capacity or another till his death. He was for some years dean of the College of Engineering and, more than any other person, is to be credited with the organization of the work in mining and metallurgy, being also the first director of the School of Mines. In his report for that year President Thompson wrote:

Professor Lord's wide acquaintance with conditions in Ohio and with the men who were engaged in mining and transportation enterprises furnished the opportunity for an unusual efficiency in relating the work of the University to the practical conditions in Ohio and West Virginia mining territories. He was a teacher of unusual parts, with an initiative that filled his laboratory with a spirit of scholarly research and inspired his students with enthusiasm for work. Professor Lord was taught in the school of experience that taught him self-reliance and independence of judgment. These qualities with his unusual initiative made him a leader upon whom his associates relied. He won the highest reward of a teacher: his pupils loved him, his associates trusted him, and the efficiency of his students was the proof of his power.

The Board of Trustees adopted resolutions of appreciation and esteem, and in further honor gave to the School of Mines Building the name Lord Hall, the latter action being taken in June, 1912.

OHIO BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

In May, 1912, the Board of Trustees approved a proposition emanating from the Ohio Academy of Science for a biological survey of Ohio, in which the Ohio State University was

to lead and to have the co-operation of other educational and scientific institutions of the State. The object was stated to be "to secure accurate and detailed information as to the occurrence, distribution, and ecology of animals and plants in Ohio, for the benefit of the people in general and particularly for those engaged in school instruction, and to collect, identify, and distribute material that may be of service in educational work." The co-operating institutions were, and still are: University of Cincinnati, Miami University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Denison University, Western Reserve University, Kenyon College, Baldwin-Wallace College, Wittenberg College, Lake Erie College, Buchtel College (now College of Akron), and Oberlin College.

The representatives of these institutions elected Dr. Herbert Osborn of the Ohio State University, director of the survey, and he has continued in that post. The working plan has been to make portions of the survey as research workers in the co-operating institutions were available, and as funds were provided by the General Assembly through the Ohio State University. The first bulletin, published in 1913 was "The Syrphidae of Ohio," by C. L. Metcalf, Ohio State University. Nine other bulletins have thus far been published as follows: "Catalog of Ohio Vascular Plants," by John H. Schaffner, Ohio State University; "Botanical Survey of the Sugar Grove Region," by R. F. Griggs, Ohio State University; "The Euglenoidina of Ohio," by L. B. Walton, Kenyon College; "The Ascomycetes of Ohio—I," by Bruce Fink, Miami University; "The Ascomycetes of Ohio—II," by Bruce Fink and C. Audrey Richards, Miami University; "Qualities and Uses of the Woods of Ohio," by William R. Lazenby, Ohio State University; "The Physiographic Ecology of the Cincinnati Region," by E. Lucy Braun, University of Cincinnati; "The Tingitoidea of Ohio," by Herbert Osborn and Carl J. Drake, Ohio State University; "The Grasses of Ohio," by John H. Schaffner, Ohio State University; "The Ascomycetes of Ohio—IV and V," by Bruce Fink and Leafy J. Corrington, Miami University. Two other bulletins are now ready for publication.

THE CASE OF PROFESSOR LAVELL

Soon after the opening of the school year in September, 1913, University circles were startled by the disappearance of Professor Cecil Fairfield Lavell, who had come to take the place made vacant in the College of Education by the resignation of Professor Frank P. Graves as head of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education. Born at Kingston, Canada, in 1872, he had been educated at Queen's University, Cornell University, Columbia University, and in Italy; he had been professor of history in Bates College, Maine, and professor of history of education and dean of the faculty of education in Queen's University.

Shortly after taking up his work here, he was one day missing and all search for him was unavailing. What happened to him, he himself told in an article, "The Man Who Lost Himself," printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, 1917:

"In the dark hours of an early morning in November, 1913," he says he found himself on a train, without the least understanding as to where he was going. "A bewildered search of my pockets," he continues, "brought forth letters that told me my name, and revealed further that I had been and probably still was an assistant professor in the Teachers' College, Columbia University. A letter from Ohio State University seemed to indicate that I was favorably considering the offer of a chair in that institution, but whether I had accepted I had no means of knowing." He found that the train was bound for Detroit, but why he was going thither he did not know. Reaching Detroit, he took an electric car for Toledo and thence set out westward on foot, trusting to the open road to clear his mind. For 10 days he tramped on about 20 miles a day, sleeping at village hotels or farm houses, testing his memory, yet feeling "a shrinking horror of the unknown world from which I seemed separated by an impenetrable wall." Rain and mud drove him to a railroad train, and he went on to Colorado Springs, arriving in mid-December.

Still without memory of the past, but conscious that something was wrong with him, he took long walks through the mountain country. His supply of money being now exhausted, he sought employment as a manual laborer. He worked in a street railway track gang, cut ice at Lake George, served as man-of-all work at a sanatorium, and as a gardener in a private home near Colorado Springs, regaining at last in the library there the threads of his intellectual life. His personal past, however, was not revealed to him until the spring of 1916 when, following a question put to him by a friend to whom he had revealed the secret of his amnesia, the memory of his former life suddenly returned, and remained with him. He had found himself, and was soon returned to his family. "Who's Who" for 1919 located him at Kingston, Ontario, a member of the faculty of Queen's University. The case was the occasion of much alarmed speculation, and his friends at the University, as well as elsewhere, exerted themselves to the utmost to solve the mystery of his disappearance. But there was no solution till Professor Lavell found himself two and a half years later.

MORE FACULTY CHANGES

Besides the resignation of Professor Frank P. Graves to accept a position in the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, other important breaks in the faculty were the resignation of Professor E. A. Hitchcock of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, to accept a position in the industrial world; the death, February 15, 1914, of Professor Josiah Renick Smith, professor of Greek, and the resignation of W. W. Boyd, dean of the College of Education, to become President of the Western College for Women.

Except for two periods spent on leave of absence in study in Europe, Professor Smith had been in continuous service of the University since 1876, when he was elected assistant professor of ancient languages. In 1883 he was elected professor of Greek and continued in that service until his death. Professor Smith was born in Columbus, October 24, 1851, and

was educated in the public schools of that city and at Amherst College where he graduated in 1871. Before coming to the University he taught for a time in the Columbus public schools. A master of the classics, he had intimate acquaintance with the modern languages. A lover of the beautiful, he was an enthusiastic student of ancient and modern architecture, and a constructive critic of music. For eight years he was secretary of the University Faculty, and for a time was University Librarian. His life meant much to Columbus, as well as to the University, and during the hour of his funeral services at the First Congregational Church, the city seemed to pause to do honor to his memory. The Board of Trustees adopted resolutions in part as follows:

The board places on record its appreciation of Professor Smith's high character, his efficiency as a teacher, his splendid manhood and his loyal service for a generation in the cause of education. He won the universal esteem of his colleagues, of his students, and of all who knew him. The University and the State profited greatly by his services, and his death closed a career rarely surpassed in academic circles. The board recognizes the loss to the University and expresses its gratitude for a scholarly service cheerfully rendered by a teacher who was in himself the expression of the highest ideals in culture and citizenship.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FLOOD

On March 24, 1913, the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers, following continuous heavy rains, rose to a height never before known, and brought to Columbus a flood that destroyed 100 lives and millions of dollars worth of property. The whole West Side was submerged, and the streets served as channels for the swift-moving waters. The University itself suffered from the inundation of the acreage east of the Olentangy, and the rampant stream skirted the campus proper at several places. Mirror Lake hollow formed a lake bed that reached half way to High Street. The University railroad spur was undermined, fences were wrecked, and sediment was deposited on 192 University farm acres. This was disturbing, and resulted in considerable property loss. But the real attention of faculty and students was directed to the loss and peril in

West Columbus. In the rescue work, in which the city government personnel and many private citizens joined, the Ohio State University was an important factor. The cadet regiment, under the direction of Captain George L. Converse, did guard duty, and students volunteered for service in various capacities, proving both responsive to the immediate needs of the flood-sufferers and most intelligent in their service. The young women did their share, under the direction of the Home Economics Department which organized headquarters and provided meals for relief-workers for a period of 10 days, teachers and students participating in the work. It is estimated that a thousand students, men and women, were thus at work at all times during the relief period. They were offered in relays and cheerfully did all that was suggested or required. The service was highly commended by State and city officials, and President Thompson, in reporting to Governor Cox, said:

This service, rendered in a great emergency, was the highest kind of testimony in justification of education. These young men and young women showed beyond question that their education contributed not only to the efficiency of the service they rendered, but had developed in them the spirit of public service, ready to meet an emergency when it arises. The State can have no better assurance of the wisdom of its public education than the demonstration of such a spirit as was manifested by the student bodies, not only at the Ohio State University, but at other institutions, in the time of this unparalleled disaster.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE

Governor James M. Cox came to the gubernatorial office in 1913 with a vision of a greater service of the State by the forces of the University. He had noted how Wisconsin was served in a number of particulars by its university, and aspired to bring about something of the same relations in Ohio. Speaking of the Democratic platform promise to effect an immediate valuation of the property, tangible and intangible, of all public utilities and recommending the creation of the office of State Engineer of Utilities, he said in his first message to the General Assembly:

The State is educating at public expense several hundred engineers in the University. These students need practical work in connection with their classroom studies. The State can use their services. The reciprocal situation is so logical that one need not wonder at the splendid results achieved in Wisconsin by co-ordinating the government and the University. Under supervisory aid from the Engineer's office, these students would render tremendous service to the State at a minimum cost. Sufficient provision is made for the Utilities Commission, through fees and appropriations, to set this work in motion, and the Legislature should render the earliest possible co-operation.

The Governor's zeal for the co-operation of the State government and the University was shared by the authorities and the alumni of the latter, and the year was productive of a program of important legislation, most of which was fath-ered and pressed to enactment by Senator Erastus G. Lloyd, an alumnus and member of the Senate from the Franklin County district. An act¹ authorizing and requiring the Board of Trustees to establish an engineering experiment station was passed. The purpose of the station was declared to be "to make technical investigations and to supply engineering data which will tend to increase the economy, efficiency, and safety of the manufacturing, mineral, transportation, and other engineering and industrial enterprises of the State, and to promote the conservation and utilization of its resources." Other sections put the station under the control of the Board of Trustees of the University, who were to appoint a director and an advisory council of six, all chosen from the faculty of the College of Engineering; required the director and council to select suitable subjects for investigation, apportion the available funds, and provide for the dissemination of the results to the people of the State; rendered available for the use of the station the laboratories and equipment of the college; provided that the station should not be conducted for private gain or financial advantage of the University, and that any department or institution of the State might seek its assistance, the same being permitted to individuals, firms, and corporations under restrictions.

¹ O. S. 7961.

Another important measure² was that authorizing the Board of Trustees to establish and organize a University extension division, for the purpose of "carrying on educational extension and correspondence instruction throughout the State." The trustees were authorized to "carry on such extension work in connection with any department of the University, for the purpose of the development throughout the State of centers for discussion, consideration, and investigation, relative to the mining, manufacturing, engineering, social, industrial, economic, medical, and civic interests of the State, and all other public interests which may be in any way promoted or subserved in the spreading of information throughout the State," by any department then existing or later created. Through this division the trustees were directed to encourage communities to organize for the "purpose of social, educational, scientific, and recreational advantage" and to "co-operate with them and in every way contribute to the efficiency of the efforts of such communities for these purposes;" and to this end it was directed that the extension division be "placed at the service of the educational, industrial, or civic institutions, organizations, and associations, and invite their active co-operation in matters relating to the civic, scientific, economic, and social welfare of the citizens of the State." The division was authorized to provide traveling instructors and conduct correspondence teaching, and common carriers were empowered to carry teachers and lecturers and their necessary equipment free or at reduced rates.

Among the alumni there had sprung up a sentiment for the erection on the campus of dormitories for men. It was urged that, if the original cost of the buildings and equipment could be provided by subscriptions or otherwise, it could be repaid out of the rentals. Authority was, therefore, sought for the making of such a financial arrangement. The result was an act³, not yet taken advantage of, by which the trustees were empowered to enter into a contract with any incor-

² O. S. 7955.

³ O. S. 7950-2.



HAYES HALL (FINE ARTS)
ERECTED IN 1893



ORTON HALL (DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY)

ERECTED IN 1893

porated body of alumni for the erection of a dormitory or dormitories. It was provided that the title to such building or buildings might remain in the incorporated body till all mortgages were paid, when it should pass to the State, and that in the meantime necessary repairs should be made and disciplinary rules enforced by the trustees.

A fourth act⁴ was one authorizing and empowering the Board of Trustees to establish and maintain a College of Medicine and a College of Dentistry, and to negotiate for and receive conveyances and transfers of property and to do other necessary things in connection therewith.

NEW COLLEGES

The result of these laws was not all that had been hoped for, but something was done. The Engineering Experiment Station was established, and there was some enlargement of extension work. There was difficulty in finding the necessary funds to do all that had been planned. Advantage was promptly taken, however, of the fourth act. A College of Medicine and a College of Dentistry were acquired as a result of the successful termination of the negotiations with the Starling-Ohio Medical College. A little later a College of Homeopathic Medicine was established as a result of negotiations with the Cleveland-Pulte School.

Thus the number of colleges in the University was increased to 10. The eleventh, the College of Commerce and Journalism, came in 1916, when already existing departments were combined to make it. These 11 colleges and the Graduate School, created in 1911, were the major divisions of the University in 1920.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

In his first message already referred to, Governor Cox, with a view to preventing duplication of work in the interest

⁴ O. S. 7954-1.

of agriculture, recommended the consolidation of the State Board of Agriculture, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and the College of Agriculture as a Department of Agriculture in the State government. Personal investigation, he said, had shown that with respect to 25 agricultural activities there was duplication in 14 and triplication in 11. His thought was to bring the three agencies together under a single commission and to prevent what seemed to be a waste of effort. That he was not blind to the difficulties that were afterward encountered is indicated in his comment at the time.

The College of Agriculture is a part of the State University, and the dual relation of the college to both the University and the Department of Agriculture occasions the only real problem. However, the University at Columbus is a State institution, conducted with funds appropriated by the State, and with the relation which is now being established between the State government and the State University, there is every belief that common interest is sure to prevent any conflict in administration.

Following this recommendation, there was passed, April 18, 1913, an act creating the Agricultural Commission of Ohio, consisting of four members, three to be appointed by the Governor and the fourth by the Board of Trustees of the University. The commission was clothed with all the rights and powers of the State Board of Agriculture and its secretary, the Board of Livestock Commissioners, the State Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, the Commission of Fish and Game, and the State Board of Veterinary Examiners, and a part of those of the State Board of Pharmacy. The Board of Trustees of the University was directed to arrange for the extension of the teaching of agriculture and domestic science, as already authorized and conducted, under the direction and supervision of the commission, which was given power to transfer, change, and consolidate the work of the departments named. It was also provided that the member of the commission appointed by the University Trustees should have charge of the College of Agriculture. The measure set forth in great detail the duties and powers

of the commission, and was one of the longest and most elaborate of the session.

The Board of Trustees sought to co-operate in accordance with the law. They elected Homer C. Price, dean of the College of Agriculture, to membership in the commission, and held conferences for the purpose of working out a plan of co-operation as desired, and for use of the State and Federal funds appropriated for agricultural extension work. But the results were not all that could be desired, and for a time there was much confusion owing to the difficulty of harmonizing the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act with those creating the commission.

In the next State political campaign, 1914, the consolidation of the various interests under the Agricultural Commission became an issue, and on the election of Frank B. Willis as Governor and of a Republican General Assembly, the law of 1913 was repealed.

DEATH OF TRUSTEE JOHN T. MACK

Trustee John T. Mack died at his home in Sandusky, July 8, 1914. The members of the Board of Trustees attended the funeral on the eleventh and, while in Sandusky, met and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the family and the following minute:

Mr. Mack came into the service of the University as a trustee in 1893, as successor to the late Rutherford B. Hayes, and served continuously until his death. His service was marked by faithful attendance at meetings of the trustees, fidelity to all the interests of the State and the University, a high conception of his office and its duties, an abiding interest in the students, a clear vision of the place of the University in the educational system of the State, and an active co-operation with his colleagues in promoting the progress of the University. His genial companionship, his sincere and genuine friendship, his unflinching integrity and his high personal character united to make an efficient trustee and a worthy successor to the distinguished citizen who, like Mr. Mack, gave without stint his time and talent to the service of the University and the State. The sense of loss in his death is accompanied by a grateful appreciation of his 21 years of service.

On the expiration of the term of Walter J. Sears as trustee, pleas had been made for his reappointment, as a just reward for unremitting service. But Governor Cox appointed John F. Cunningham of the Ohio Farmer, to succeed Mr. Mack, and William F. Burdell of Columbus, to succeed Mr. Sears. Governor Willis withdrew the Cox appointments and, as Mr. Burdell had declined to serve, named Mr. Cunningham for the full term, and John Kaiser, editor of the Marietta Register-Leader, for the unexpired term of Mr. Mack.

RETIREMENT OF DEAN PRICE

At the meeting in March following, the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution that "it is the sense of this board that Professor H. C. Price can serve the University best as professor of rural economics on and after June 30, 1915." Professor Price was then dean, and during the life of the Agricultural Commission had been a member of it; and when the proposed change in his status at the University became known, there were those who at once inferred that he was being demoted because of his connection with the commission; that the hand of the State administration was reaching through the Board of Trustees to punish a man for the connection he had had with an agency of the former administration. There followed a period of much bitter and ill-advised comment, accentuated by the refusal of Professor Price to accept the new appointment. Finally on May 20 President Thompson made a public statement, in which he recited the facts about the action of the trustees, adding:

The trustees may have been mistaken in their judgment. Their decision may not be in the interest of agricultural education or the agriculture in the State, but their motives for action were neither political nor personal. It is to be regretted that such publicity should be so widespread and reflect upon the integrity of any persons concerned.

The critics in the farm organizations were invited by the Board of Trustees to attend a meeting, June 15, to hear a statement of the reasons for the action taken in the case of Profes-

sor Price. About 100 persons responded and after listening to the statements by President Thompson and Trustees Bradfute and McCann, adopted, with a few dissenting votes, a resolution sustaining the action of the trustees.

Additional light was thrown on the incident by President Thompson in his annual report:

The most important change in the faculty was the retirement of Homer Charles Price from the deanship of the College of Agriculture. During his term of service which began in 1903, he acted as dean and professor of rural economics and sociology. For some time the opinion had been growing in the Board of Trustees that Professor Price's talents fitted him better for a teaching than for an administrative position. The trustees had intimated this opinion on different occasions, and on March 30, 1915, passed a resolution expressing their judgment to this effect. Professor Price was requested to continue his services as professor of rural economics and sociology. This he declined to do. Accordingly his services terminated June 30, 1915.

Professor Price is a man of the highest personal character, warmly esteemed by those with whom he associates, and well equipped for service in agriculture. It was a matter of profound regret in University circles that he did not see fit to continue in the service of the University as head of the department of rural economics.

Professor Price returned to his farm in Licking County, and Paul L. Vogt was elected his successor as professor of rural economics. In November Alfred Vivian, professor of agricultural chemistry, was elected to the vacant deanship.

RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIPS

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, February 8, 1916, President Thompson submitted the following communication:

I desire to present for future consideration and action by the trustees a proposal to establish and maintain one or more research professorships. The purpose in such a plan would be to provide for the setting aside to scientific research selected men recognized for their ability to pursue such studies and in the scientific spirit.

In support of this proposal it may be said that a real university should exercise several functions: first, the teaching function, chiefly for the benefit of leadership and guidance to students; second, the research function in a limited measure as is practicable among men whose chief

business is teaching; and, third, the development of science and learning for the purpose of widening the horizon and confirming the truth upon which all scholarship and progress are based.

The Ohio State University—by the terms of the act of 1862 and all subsequent legislation by the Federal Government and the State of Ohio—is committed to applied science and to a helpful relation to all the industries of the State. No field could be more attractive to the investigator with original power. In my opinion the University will not have measured up to its opportunity until it shall have made provision for a limited number of scholars to devote their chief energies to the work of research, while relieved from the ordinary routine of teaching. At the heart of the University is the scholar, the most important asset of the University or the State. Before this scholar should open the opportunity for untiring research in the fields of learning.

From time to time the University should set apart capable men to this work. Nothing that I know of would do more to strengthen the University or to dignify its relations to the State. The encouragement thus offered to oncoming scholars among us would be a great stimulus to every department of study now organized in the University.

The trustees at once approved the principle as outlined by the President, and requested him to submit a plan for its operation. In May Professor Herbert Osborn was elected research professor in zoology and entomology, and Professor Edward Orton, Jr., was elected research professor in ceramic engineering.

Professor Orton went into the military service in May, 1917, and had time, before taking an indefinite leave of absence, to plan only one piece of research work. It was a study of the relation between natural freezing and artificial freezing by the use of sodium sulphate, to determine, if possible, an accurate measure of the effect of natural freezing upon vitrified clayware. Professor Orton was unable himself to do more than begin the study and turned the work over to Ellsworth Ogden, an assistant, who completed it. At this writing he has not resumed the post and work of research professor.

Professor Osborn, since his appointment as research professor, has been making a special study of meadow and pasture insects, and has trained a number of graduate students in research work. At the same time he has been director

of the Ohio Biological Survey and associate entomologist at the Agricultural Experiment Station.

FACULTY CHANGES IN 1916

Among the notable changes in the faculty in 1916 were: the resignation of Professor A. G. McCall after 12 years' service in the College of Agriculture to accept a position in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Maryland; the retirement of Professor J. Warren Smith, who since 1909 had conducted courses in climatology in the College of Agriculture, because of his transfer from Columbus to the Weather Bureau at Washington; the resignation of Dean William J. Means of the College of Medicine; the resignation of Professor Frank B. Pearson from the College of Education, on his appointment as State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the resignation of Dean George B. Kauffman of the College of Pharmacy, on account of ill health; the death of Professor William R. Lazenby, and the death of Professor Charles S. Prosser, head of the department of geology. Professor Prosser's death occurred on September 12, and was self-inflicted. He had come to the University in 1899 as the successor of Edward Orton, Sr., first head of the department, and had served continuously in that position except for one year's leave of absence. He was one of the leading authorities in the country on stratigraphical geology, and his death was recognized as a distinct loss to the scientific world.

The death of Professor Lazenby occurred on September 15, 1916, after 35 years of service in the University in the fields of botany, horticulture, and forestry, following seven years as instructor at Cornell University, where he graduated in 1874. His interest extended to the campus activities of the students and to the horticultural organizations of city and county. He was for a time associated with the Ohio Experiment Station, when it was located on the campus, and served as its first director.

Dr. E. F. McCampbell was appointed dean of the College of Medicine, and Clair A. Dye, acting dean of the College of

Pharmacy, while Professor John A. Bownocker became the head of the Department of Geology. At a memorial service arranged by the faculty, Professor E. R. Cummings, of Indiana University, spoke in appreciation of the life and character of Professor Prosser, and Director Charles E. Thorne, of the Experiment Station, paid a tribute to Professor Lazenby.

NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY

In conformity with the law of the State with reference to the three state-supported institutions of higher learning, making the Ohio State University what its name implies and the institutions at Athens and Oxford colleges of liberal arts, two efforts were made, one in 1914 and the other in 1917, to change the names of the institutions to fit the established policy. In each of the years named Senator Erastus G. Lloyd introduced a bill to make the name of the Ohio State University the University of Ohio. The proposition was vigorously opposed by interested parties, and in neither year was it pressed to a vote. The reasons for desiring the change were: that the existing nomenclature was confusing and led to misapprehension, especially outside of the State, where the difference between the Ohio State University and Ohio University was not readily distinguished; that the University of Ohio was a more dignified name and corresponded with that assumed by similar institutions in other states, and that its application to the institution at Columbus would only be recognizing in nomenclature a legally established fact.

An outside view of the situation in Ohio, in line with these efforts, was afforded in June, 1909, when President Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, replied in a letter to Governor Judson Harmon to the requests of the governing boards of the three State institutions for admission to the privileges of the endowment. After an examination of the educational machinery, he said in denying the requests:

It is quite evident that the three State universities are not all real universities. That designation may fairly be conceded to the Ohio State

University, and, if relieved from the pressure of State competition, it would no doubt assume within a reasonable time the efficient and orderly development of such an institution as the University of Wisconsin. The Ohio University is a mixture of college, normal school, and academy, while Miami University is a fairly good college with the same mixture of normal school and academy.

THE SMITH-HUGHES LAW

Congress passed in February, 1917, the Smith-Hughes Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education. As in its operation the act came to affect the instruction in three departments of the University, its provisions are summarized as follows:

Appropriations were made to the several States for the purpose of co-operating with them "in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects, and teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, and in the preparation of teachers of agricultural, trade, industrial, and home economics subjects." For this purpose there was appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the sum of \$500,000; for the year ending June 30, 1919, \$750,000; for 1920, \$1,000,000; for 1921, \$1,250,000; for 1922, \$1,500,000; for 1923, \$1,750,000; for 1924, \$2,000,000; for 1925, \$2,500,000; for 1926, \$3,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the several States in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census.

In order to secure the benefits of this act, it was required that any State should formally accept the provisions of the act and designate or create a State Board of Education with powers to co-operate with the Federal Board of Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of this act. The State Board shall prepare plans, showing the kinds of vocational education for which it is proposed that the appropriations shall be used, kinds of schools and equipment, courses of study, plans for the training of teachers, etc., and submit them to the Federal Board for approval, and make a yearly report of the work done. The cost of instruction supplementary to the instruction herein provided and necessary to a well-rounded course of training, shall be borne by the State and local communities; and the moneys expended under the provisions of this act shall be conditioned that for each dollar of Federal money an equal amount shall be spent by the State or local community for the same purposes.

That the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that the work shall be of less than college grade and shall be designed to meet the needs of persons over 14 years of age. Part-time and evening industrial schools for those who had entered employment were also provided for.

Ohio accepted the provisions of the act, and Governor James M. Cox appointed a State Board of Education of seven members—Alfred Vivian president, Frank B. Pearson secretary. Contracts for carrying out the work were made by the State Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University. Professor W. F. Stewart was made supervisor of agriculture; E. L. Huesch, supervisor of trades and industrial education; Maude Gregory Adams, supervisor of home economics. The Ohio State University was made one of the approved institutions in teacher-training, Alfred Vivian supervisor in agriculture and home economics, E. L. Huesch supervisor in trades and industries. The budget for 1919-1920 was \$42,594.24 from Federal funds and a like amount from the State, making a total of \$85,188.48. Some account of the work done under this law will be found in this volume in connection with the historical statement of the College of Agriculture and the College of Education.

THE UNIVERSITY GOES TO WAR

How promptly and notably the University went to war at the call of the President of the United States is told in a separate volume. The effect of the world conflict was observable in the attendance and working conditions even before this country was directly involved. The total enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1917, was 6188, and the degrees and certificates granted numbered 973. The total enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1918, was 5150, and the degrees and certificates granted numbered 638. The following year, with the war just ended, there was an increase in enrollment to 5725, but a further decrease in the number of degrees and certificates to 543, of which 233 were conferred on women. With the opening of the school year, September, 1919, the re-

turn current began in earnest, the statistics for November showing an enrollment of 7224; the degrees conferred in June, 1920, numbering 811, of which 266 were granted to women.

During the war period the regular work of the University was seriously hampered and interrupted. President Thompson was twice called from his post by Federal Government appointment—first, in the spring of 1918 for a speaking tour into the Northwest, to urge greater production and conservation of foodstuffs and to interpret the war; and second, to serve as chairman of the commission, selected by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, to go to Europe and make an inquiry into the agricultural conditions and needs in England and France, and to make recommendations of changes in the American agricultural program to fit into their requirements, and so help in the winning of the war. For this latter service he was granted leave of absence from August 15 till his return, November 11, 1918.

MEN OF UNIVERSITY FAME PASS

The year 1918 was marked by the death of three men who had been prominently connected with the University. The first was that of Charles A. Bruce, professor of Romance languages, April 3, 1918. While doubly engaged in teaching at the University and giving instruction in French to the soldiers in training at Camp Sherman, he contracted pneumonia, from which he never recovered. He was born at Chesterville, O., March 21, 1871, graduated from the University in 1895, served as assistant in French for four years, and was assistant professor till 1901, associate professor till 1908, when he was advanced to the rank of professor of Romance languages, serving in that capacity till his death. "He excelled," said President Thompson in his report, "as a careful, diligent, and successful teacher. His character was attractive and his association with his colleagues most enjoyable. He was actively interested in community and civic affairs and in the religious life of the city, to which he freely gave of his time and talent." The circumstances of his death gave to it the

character of the "supreme sacrifice" made by the soldier, for he was aiding in the preparation of the army.

Sidney Augustus Norton, emeritus professor of chemistry, died at his home in Columbus, August 30, 1918, in his eighty-fourth year. He was one of the seven men who formed the original faculty, and served as professor of chemistry for 21 years, from 1873 to 1894, when his title was changed to that of lecturer. In 1899 he was appointed emeritus professor of chemistry, and he had since been in retirement from active work. It was said of him that "his character stood four score years above reproach." A more adequate tribute to him will be found in another part of this history.

On September 3, 1918, died Captain Alexis Cope who for 21 years, from 1883 to 1904, was secretary of the Board of Trustees, and from the latter date until his death was the University's agent for the recovery and sale of lands in the Virginia Military District. Born at Colerain, Belmont County, June 27, 1841, he was found at the outbreak of the Civil War engaged in the study of law. He enlisted as a private and served throughout the war, rising to the rank of captain. His 35 years of continuous service of the University was marked by unusual efficiency, arising from his taste for detail and his wide acquaintance with the men who were directing the affairs of the State and the Nation, as well as from his knowledge of the law. For some years he served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. In that capacity he was influential in shaping the policies of Congress and of the colleges. His service in connection with the Virginia Military lands was notable, and it was said of him that "no other man of his generation was so well informed on the history of those lands and the details of the laws governing them." When he died he had completed the writing of this History of the Ohio State University down to 1910, and his contribution is found in Volume I. "As a man," wrote President Thompson, "Captain Cope was of typical Quaker quality. He was a soldier of



TOWNSHEND HALL (COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE)

ERECTED IN 1897



BIOLOGICAL BUILDING (NOW REMOVED)
ERECTED IN 1897

fine spirit, but retained throughout his life the gentle characteristics that mark the people of his ancestry."

FOUR-QUARTER PLAN ADOPTED

In February, 1918, the University Faculty adopted a resolution recommending the four-quarter plan as a substitute for the existing plan of two semesters and a summer school of eight weeks. The motive was found in the wider use that would thus be made of the educational facilities of the University, and for students the possible shortening of the period of residence necessary to a degree. The Board of Trustees, on receipt of the resolution, authorized an inquiry into the financial problem involved. The matter having been referred back to the faculty for further consideration, that body appointed a committee which later reported favorably, and the original position was affirmed, July 1, 1922, being named as the date when the new plan should become effective. The Board of Trustees later approved this action, and the difficult task of readjustment began. The University year was divided into four quarters, each approximately 12 weeks in length. In most of the elementary courses, the number of recitation hours a week was raised to five, while in some of the more advanced courses, the number of hours was made two or three. The schedule was so arranged that a student might enter at the beginning of any quarter, and without hardship be absent any quarter. For those who attended continuously it was made possible to earn a degree in three, instead of four years. For the benefit of teachers who wished further to prepare themselves for work and still have a part of the normal vacation, the summer quarter was divided into two terms of six weeks each.

The registration by colleges and other divisions for the first summer quarter, beginning in July, 1922, was: Agriculture, 198; Arts, Science, and Philosophy, 432; Arts-Education, 27; Education, 444; Engineering, 213; Graduate School, 385; Applied Optics, 5; Commerce and Journalism, 135; Dentistry, 2; Homeopathic Medicine, 2; Medicine, 13; Pharmacy,

8; Veterinary Medicine, 6; Lake Laboratory, 17. Total 1887, an increase of 325 over the registration for the Summer School of 1921.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS

In accordance with a resolution passed by the University Faculty in April, 1919, the Army Alpha intelligence test was given to the entire student body in October, 1919. The examination was conducted, under the direction of Professor George F. Arps, head of the Department of Psychology, in accordance with the plan outlined for use with the Student Army Training Corps. In 1920, the intelligence test was made compulsory for all students entering the University for the first time. In September 2417 took the test. The examination used at this time was an adaptation of the Alpha test, which in the meantime had undergone a complete revision on the basis of the results first obtained. A further revision is now in progress, and the plan is to continue this process of examination and revision with the purpose of improving and perfecting the measuring scale.

The results of the tests revealed significant differences among the various colleges of the University, which were explained as follows: (1) professional colleges like Law and Medicine stand high because inferior students are eliminated by pre-professional requirements; (2) students of different abilities are attracted to different colleges, just as in the outside world men enter an occupation adapted to their own intelligence level.

A comparison of the scores made by students of different ranks showed a consistent gain in the median score of each college class over the one preceding it. This increase from freshman to graduates was attributed to one or both of two factors: (1) growth in traits measured by the tests; (2) elimination of inferior students by failure to meet the academic requirements.

A study of the relation between the intelligence ratings and the academic grades brought out some interesting points.

Students who rate low in intelligence usually make low academic grades, but students who rate high in intelligence are very variable in their academic standing, ranging from P or F to M. * This was attributed to the fact that academic grades depend not only upon intelligence, but also upon other variable factors such as interest, application, type of instruction, outside work, social activities, health, etc. One of the important results of the tests was to emphasize the pedagogical problem of getting better academic work on the part of the more competent students.

Experience at the University has shown that the intelligence tests have great value in the following administrative and educational problems: (1) in deciding the number of credit hours and the amount of outside work a student should be allowed to carry; (2) in dealing with probationary and morally delinquent students; (3) in recommending students for academic or industrial positions; (4) in classifying students of approximately equal ability into groups for the purposes of instruction.

DEATH OF TRUSTEE POMERENE

Trustee Frank E. Pomerene died June 1, 1919. His funeral at Coshocton was attended by the trustees and other representatives of the University. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 16 following, this tribute, which was offered by Trustees Mallon, Bradfute, and Cunningham, was adopted:

Frank E. Pomerene was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University in 1905 and served until his death. This University has been fortunate in the devoted service of many able men, who have guided its growth from the small beginning of a half century ago to a position in the front rank of the great State universities, which have become the dominant influence in the intellectual development of the country.

Mr. Pomerene was a true and loyal steward of the trust committed to him by the State of Ohio. His sincerity, excellent judgment and genuine devotion, linked with his rare personality, endeared him to his fellow-trustees in an unusual degree. Moreover, he brought to this serv-

* P, poor; F, fair; M, excellent.

ice a peculiar interest and a unique tenderness which place him first of trustees in loyalty. During his four years as student, the University was small and the touch of professors with students was more intimate than is possible in the large institution of these later days. He regarded this period of his early manhood as most important in the forming of character, the training of mind and the cultivation of friendships. For these benefits he was ever grateful.

Affection, so characteristic of him, lavished itself upon the institution whose welfare he regarded as his special charge. He was denied the blessing of children of his own. That need of his nature found expression in his attitude toward his college, which had in it a suggestion of the pride and love of a father toward his child. The Ohio State University came to occupy in the life of Frank E. Pomerene the dual position of Alma Mater and adopted son. Its welfare became one of his chief interests and commanded his constant thought as long as his life lasted.

For the reasons stated in the trustees' tribute, the death of Mr. Pomerene was the occasion of great sorrow in all University circles. "Rarely," said President Thompson in his report, "does the State receive a service so generous, so disinterested, so intelligent, and so high-minded." Born in Coshocton, March 25, 1868, Mr. Pomerene graduated from the University in 1891 and from the College of Law in 1895.

To this vacancy on the board Governor Cox appointed Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, thus renewing for the latter an active official connection with the University which had been begun in 1873 as the first-chosen member of the first faculty.

INCREASE OF SALARIES

The long-standing question of increased salaries for professors and others of the instructional force of the University became acute, following the war with the rise in the cost of all the necessities of life. In July, 1919, the Ohio State chapter of the American Association of University Professors addressed a letter to the President and the Board of Trustees, stating that in the past four years, as shown by a special investigation, the cost of those things purchased by the teaching staff had advanced 50 percent, while the salaries had been increased less than 13 percent. The disastrous effect in the loss

of good teachers, the crippling of those who remained, the destruction of morale and the prevention of the proper recruiting of the force were pointed out, together with the fact that the salaries at the Ohio State University were lower than at any other institution of like character. "The President and the trustees," it was added, "are the only avenue of approach to the legislature and to the public which provides the funds for the University's support."

In the following autumn, members of the University's instructional force, not content with the situation, organized the Teachers' League of the Ohio State University, with 200 charter members. The avowed purpose was to address the Board of Trustees on the salary question, and the General Assembly directly, if necessary to secure relief. At the request of the trustees, a sum to cover increases had been included in the appropriation bill of the preceding General Assembly, but it had later been cut out and all efforts to restore it had failed. The discussion of the salary question and the efforts of the League to fashion a new constitution for the University, by which the instructional force would have more administrative power, were coincident expressions of unrest. But the proposed new constitution was defeated in a meeting of the University Faculty, and so never reached the Board of Trustees; and the salary situation was relieved by the General Assembly which adopted the administrative officers' plan of securing more money for salaries by providing that students' fees, which had hitherto gone into the State general expense fund, should be paid into the University fund. As a result salaries were increased in amounts varied by the consideration of both merit and need, effective in September, 1920.

At the same time the Board of Trustees readjusted student fees, effective July 1, 1920, as follows: Fixing a matriculation fee of \$10, to be paid by every student on his first admission to the University; also a fee of \$25 for each student not a legal resident of the State, payable for each semester of his residence in the University, in addition to other University fees. The latter fee was suggested by the large and growing

registration, as compared with the facilities, and the justice of caring for Ohio applicants first.

A RESIGNATION AND ITS WITHDRAWAL

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, November 21, 1919, President Thompson presented two communications. In one he notified the board that he had received an invitation from President Woodrow Wilson to serve as a member of the Industrial Conference, called to meet at Washington, December 1. The board at once disposed of this by adopting a resolution, recommending President Thompson to accept the invitation, granting him leave of absence and designating Dean John J. Adams of the College of Law as Acting President during the President's absence.

The other communication was President Thompson's resignation, as follows:

To the Board of Trustees, the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith tender my resignation as President of the Ohio State University, effective at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees, not later than June 30, 1920.

In presenting this resignation I am constrained to say that I do it with profound regret. I have enjoyed for 20 years the confidence and cordial support of trustees, faculty, students, alumni, and other interested persons. Such a period of delightful service cannot be viewed but with profound emotion, as well as with gratitude for all the happy experiences of the years.

However, I am profoundly convinced that the University is about to enter upon its great period of activity and growth. This means a campaign of from three to five years that will require an educational leader in the full tide of his physical energies. I do not believe that many, if any, men from 65 to 70 years of age are equal to the task. I am confident that it would not be wise for me or just to the University to undertake such a campaign.

I am, therefore, following my deliberate judgment, and sincerely and earnestly ask your co-operation and approval of my action.

With assurance of my best wishes for the future of the University, and most cordial regards for all personally, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

W. O. THOMPSON, *President.*

The resignation was laid on the table. When the news reached the student body and the public, there was general dismay, lightened only by the hope that the President might be induced to withdraw the resignation. Resolutions and other expressions of appreciation and kindly protest poured in from all sides. Alumni, student organizations, the faculty, and the public press voiced the same sentiment of unwillingness to accede to the President's request. President Thompson went to the performance of his public task at Washington and returned to find the same unanimity of disapproval of his purpose to resign. The Board of Trustees at the meeting in July, 1920, adopted the following:

In declining to accept the resignation of President W. O. Thompson and requesting him to withdraw it, the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University places upon record its desire that W. O. Thompson remain the President of the University until such time as he shall arrive at the age of 70. In so far as the present trustees may have power to declare the policy of the board for the succeeding five years, they do declare their intention of re-electing W. O. Thompson President of the Ohio State University annually* until he shall have reached such age.

To this President Thompson replied:

In response to your resolution adopted this day, permit me to express my profound appreciation of the confidence you reveal by this action, and my thanks for your generous attitude. Further, permit me to say that, subject to unforeseen contingencies of health or other matters beyond our control, I accept the terms of the resolution, trusting that the good faith of all parties will protect the welfare of the interests centered in the University.

Very truly yours,

W. O. THOMPSON.

This meant that the President would remain with the University for at least five years more. The issue was most gratifying to all concerned, and after months of apprehension the University settled down squarely to its tasks.

* Under the rules of the Board of Trustees, the President and members of the faculty are elected annually. Sec. 18, Chapter V. Constitution of Ohio, Sec. 22, Art. II.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEMICENTENNIAL

Plans for the celebration of the semicentennial of the University, for some time in contemplation, took definite form in the fall of 1919, in the appointment by the Board of Trustees of a general committee to have charge. The following were appointed: From the trustees, John F. Cunningham, John Kaiser, and Benjamin F. McCann; from the faculty, Thomas E. French, George W. Rightmire, Andrew Timberman, Alfred D. Cole, Joseph S. Myers, M. Blakemore Evans, and John A. Bownocker; from the Ohio State University Association, President Gaius Glenn Atkins, Secretary J. L. Morrill, and Treasurer Robert W. Laylin; from the administration, President W. O. Thompson, Secretary Carl E. Steeb, and Treasurer Julius F. Stone.

A committee of the University Faculty had previously reported that the celebration should open on Wednesday, October 13, 1920, the fiftieth anniversary of the selection of the site, and should continue through Thursday and Friday following; that for the occasion a comprehensive history of the University should be prepared, including an account of the participation of the University in the World War, and a complete record of the exercises of the celebration; that the President of the University and the Administrative Council should constitute a committee on invitation; that the organization for the celebration should be under the direction and control of an executive committee, with representatives from the Board of Trustees, the administration, the Ohio State University Association and the faculty. The appointment by the President of a number of sub-committees was proposed, and it was provided that the general program of the celebration should include addresses devoted to education in Ohio, with special reference to the place of the University in the State scheme of education.

The work of these committees and the fruition of their efforts in a celebration of magnitude and of importance in the life of the University and the history of education in Ohio are recorded in another volume.

NO HONORARY DEGREES

Coincident with the movement for a semicentennial celebration, there arose a sentiment for the conferring of honorary degrees. It was urged in meetings of the University Faculty and elsewhere that this would be a fitting time to confer such degrees upon graduates who had won distinction in their lifework, and upon others who merited the honor. After a discussion in which the abuses to which such a practice was subject were cited, the faculty adopted this resolution which was transmitted to the Board of Trustees at the February, 1920, meeting:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the faculty that the long-established policy of the University of not conferring honorary degrees is based upon a principle especially sound and wise for a State university, and that it should be rigidly observed at all times by this University.

The communication was ordered filed, and the incident closed.

THE DRIVE FOR THE STADIUM

Following the celebration of the semicentennial came the great drive for a million dollars for the building of the Ohio Stadium on a new athletic and recreational field on the University farm land between Neil Avenue and the Olentangy River. The pressing need for enlarged facilities had long been apparent, and as early as 1916 the Athletic Board had commissioned Professor Clyde T. Morris to prepare plans for a bowl-shaped coliseum, to be built just west of Ohio Field, on the ground covered by the woods. This project was presented to the Board of Trustees in January, 1917, and tentatively approved, awaiting the presentation of matured financial plans.

In the subsequent discussion by members of the Cabinet and others interested, it was realized that the proposed location was undesirable, since the huge structure would dwarf existing buildings, would preempt a part of the campus most desirable for academic structures, and would generally disturb the architectural harmony of the campus; also that it would not give sufficient field space for baseball, tennis, and intra-

mural athletics. It was, therefore, proposed that the farming land between the line of buildings on Neil Avenue and the river, from Woodruff Avenue south to the dyke, be devoted to athletic and military purposes. The acreage thus taken from the College of Agriculture, it was suggested, could be replaced by land purchased west of the river; the Stadium could be located far enough from the academic buildings to avoid any architectural disharmony, and at the head of an ample field, where military drill could be conducted, instead of in the Oval; while, by improving the river from King Avenue north, a fine boating and long-distance swimming course could be provided, thus adding to the athletic activities. This enlarged and in every way superior plan was adopted by the Board of Trustees at the April meeting. It was seen that it would contribute to the orderly development of the campus by permitting the grouping of large structures such as a gymnasium for men, a gymnasium for women, and a drill hall for the military department so that, in common with the Stadium, they would face the spacious athletic field and constitute one of the finest physical education plants in the country.

A site on the Woodruff Avenue front was chosen for the Stadium, which was to be U-shaped, open end south, with a seating capacity of 63,000; the football field and a quarter-mile running track within it, and practice football fields, tennis courts, and baseball diamonds in the immediate vicinity. The plans made in the office of the University Architect provided for a Stadium of reinforced concrete, embellished with terra cotta, granite, and metal; also for straightening and widening the Olentangy, and building a dyke along the east bank surmounted by a boulevard connecting with a thoroughfare crossing the river on a new concrete bridge. For this bridge the General Assembly, in the spring of 1920, had appropriated \$124,000, the money to be available when the amount for the Stadium had been subscribed.

The vision as it took shape appealed strongly, not only to the University forces, but also to the people of Columbus, for whose accommodation Ohio Field had long been inadequate.

In December, 1919, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce had promised its support and had named a large committee, headed by Lowry F. Sater, to take the preliminary steps. In February, Samuel N. Summer of the Joseph Schonthal Company, accepted the chairmanship of a general executive committee, the other members of which were Carl E. Steeb, Thomas E. French, William A. Ireland, John A. Kelley, Charles F. Kettering, Simon Lazarus, J. L. Morrill, J. J. Munsell, and T. V. Taylor. While the University Architect and his aids inspected the country's leading stadia, others of the committee organized for the campaign in Columbus and every county in the State and at alumni centers in other states. News of the project and appeals for financial support were sent to alumni not only in this country, but in 24 foreign countries.

That in brief was the situation when the campaign formally opened October 18, 1920, with an athletic pageant. Four thousand young men and women students, in athletic costumes, passed through Columbus streets and gave a demonstration of physical education in the Capitol square. On other days of the week there were military and motor-float parades, each viewed by great throngs of Columbus people. The city was impressed more deeply than ever before with the magnitude of the University, and none was left unaware of the appeal that was being made for money for the Stadium. The campus was organized and canvassed under the direction of George M. Trautman, quotas being assigned to the students by counties, as well as to buildings and various organizations. One by one these went "over the top." The campus and city early exceeded their quotas of \$100,000 and \$500,000 respectively, and on November 26 the total had mounted to \$923,775. On January 20, 1921, the committee was able to announce that the million-dollar mark had been passed, the total being \$1,001,071. Of this amount Columbus subscribed \$550,090, Ohio outside of Columbus \$177,538, other states \$116,843, campus (students, faculty, and others) \$156,600. Then to provide against shrinkage the committee continued the campaign for \$100,000

more. By the summer of 1922, the total of subscriptions had been increased to \$1,082,000.

Ground was broken August 3, 1921, with ceremonies in which Governor Harry L. Davis and other State officials, Dr. W. O. Thompson, Chairman Samuel N. Summer of the Stadium executive committee; Police Chief Harry E. French, representing Mayor James J. Thomas of Columbus; representatives of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the University Board of Trustees, Athletic Board, and others participated. The general contract had been let to the E. H. Latham Co. of Columbus, at its bid of \$1,341,017, and October 1, 1922, had been set as the date of completion of the structure.

OTHER LOSSES BY DEATH

After a long illness and a brave struggle against tuberculosis, Professor Edward Ellsworth Somermeier, of the Department of Metallurgy, died in New Orleans, March 26, 1919, while on his way home from Arizona, whither he had gone in the hope of relief. He was born in Bethel, Clermont County, O., January 9, 1874. He graduated in pharmacy from the University in 1898, became assistant in metallurgy and, after the death of Professor N. W. Lord, was in charge of the department until, on account of ill health, he was obliged to lessen his work, continuing in service only a part of the year. His research work was notable, winning him fame throughout the country, and a most promising career was ended with his death.

Tuberculosis was the cause also of the death of Professor Benjamin L. Bowen, head of the Department of Romance languages, June 29, 1920; at his home in Columbus. Professor Bowen was born in Chili, N. Y., July 5, 1860, was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1881, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1888, and the degree of Doctor of Literature from his Alma Mater in 1912. He came to the Ohio State University in 1889, after having studied in the universities of Paris, Bonn, Rome, and Madrid, and after having taught in New Windsor College,



GYMNASIUM FOR MEN
ERECTED IN 1897



PAGE HALL (COLLEGE OF LAW)

ERECTED IN 1902

Maryland, and in Bowdoin College. He was associate professor of Romance languages for one year, 1889-90, when he became professor, retaining that title with its attendant duties till his death. The faculty of the College of Arts in a series of resolutions paid him high tribute, saying in part:

Professor Bowen's work was coincident with the greatest growth of the University. His fidelity to the highest ideals of the scholar and the professor is attested by the strength and character of the department which he built up, by the breadth of its curriculum and the quality of its faculty and its students.

THE JOSEPH SULLIVANT MEDAL

A pleasant reminder of enduring personal friendships, as well as of interest in the University, was the gift in 1920, by Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, then a member of the Board of Trustees, of \$3500 to provide a medal of gold for the University, the purpose of which was to make possible recognition of an admittedly notable achievement, on the part of a son or daughter of the University, pertaining to or growing out of work in one of its colleges or schools. The achievement thus recognized, it was provided by the donor, might be in the liberal, fine, or mechanic arts, or in pure or applied sciences, including the various branches of engineering. Graduates of the University, non-graduates who have studied not less than two years, and members of the faculty, who are not graduates of this University but have served in its faculty for 10 years, were in the order named made eligible to receive the medal. Such safeguards were thrown about the award, to be made only once in five years, as to make it certain that the medal would not be given for an achievement the merit of which was not recognized beyond the bounds of the University. Of the total amount of the gift \$1000 was allotted for the preparation of the design and dies, the remainder to be added to the permanent endowment fund, and the income to be expended for a gold medal of the intrinsic value of not less than \$200. In his letter of gift, Dr. Mendenhall said:

It is my special desire that this medal shall serve as a memorial of the eminent services in behalf of the University of Mr. Joseph Sullivant who, as a member of the first Board of Trustees, was more influential in determining the character and future of the University, at the most critical period of its history, than any other person, and to this end it shall be known as The Joseph Sullivant Medal of the Ohio State University.

The first award of the Sullivant Medal was made to Benjamin Garver Lamme, Mechanical Engineer, Ohio State University, 1888, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. His competitors in the contest had been George Wesley Bellows, a student in the University, 1901-04, and an artist of national fame; and Herbert Osborn, B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., professor of zoology and entomology, Ohio State University, 1893-1916, and research professor at the University since 1916. The exercises of conferring the medal were held in the University Chapel, January 11, 1923. President Thompson presided, explaining the purposes of the medal and terms of the award. Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, donor of the foundation for the medal, sketched the history of the Sullivant family and the services of Joseph Sullivant. Dr. Elihu Thomson traced the developments of electricity in the last fifty years, and Mr. Lamme's part in it, while Mr. Lamme made an appropriate response. The exercises were followed by a dinner at the Columbus Club, which was attended by about 150, and at which informal speeches were made by a number of distinguished scientists. Mr. Lamme died at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 8, 1924.

OTHER WELL-KNOWN FIGURES PASS

In the spring of 1921 two other men who had long been associated with the University died. On March 28 death came to Professor Samuel Carroll Derby, who had just passed his seventy-ninth birthday. He had been ill since January with jaundice complicated with other ailments. In honor of his memory all the University classes were dismissed on the afternoon of March 31, when the funeral services were held at the

residence, conducted by President Thompson and attended by a large number of the faculty and students.

Professor Derby was born at Dublin, N. H., March 3, 1842; received his A.B. degree at Harvard in 1866, and his A.M. degree from the same institution in 1877. He also did graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, and research work at the American School at Rome. After his graduation in 1866, he taught in public and private schools for four years; from 1870 to 1876 he was professor of the Latin language and literature at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., becoming president of that institution in 1877. Thence in 1881 he came to the Ohio State University as professor of Latin and Greek. He was also librarian from 1881 to 1892, and in 1896 became the first dean of the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science. When the Department of Latin and Greek was divided, he became professor of Latin, and continued as the head of that department till his death. Thus for 40 years Professor Derby was prominently identified with the life of the University, giving ever of his high ideals and great energy to the building of character in the young men and women of the State. The Board of Trustees adopted the following memorial, and directed that it be spread upon the permanent record:

The passing of Professor Samuel C. Derby terminates a period of service devoted to the best interests of the University, memorable alike for its length and its character.

When he joined the faculty in 1881, he brought to it a rare combination of maturity of intellect, administrative experience, and the discriminating enthusiasm of early manhood. During 40 years he rendered such service as few men are enabled to give, and few instructors receive. In him the culture of a ripe scholarship, a broad education, and an alert though severely disciplined mind, was ennobled by the addition of a personality so charming as to command the admiration and love of all who came into intimate relations with him, and which gave him an influence in University circles which has rarely been equaled.

The institution itself, his colleagues in the faculty and thousands of young men and women have been immeasurably benefited by that influence, and by them his memory will be affectionately cherished, as of one who stood for the finest things in life, a true representative of the highest type of college professor.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the University Faculty, the faculty of the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science, and by the directors of the Ohio State University Association.

On April 28, 1921, George Beecher Kauffman, former dean of the College of Pharmacy, died at his home on North High Street, following a stroke of paralysis. Funeral services, conducted by Rev. Reuben Porter, of the Maple Grove Community Church were held at the residence on the 30th, the pallbearers being six of his associates in the faculty.

Professor Kauffman was born in Lancaster, O., September 19, 1855; was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1877, with the degree of bachelor of science. After some years in the drug business, wholesale and retail, in Columbus, he became in 1885 lecturer in pharmacy at the Ohio State University. Two years later he became associate professor, in 1894 professor of pharmacy, and in 1895 dean of the College of Pharmacy, a position which he held till 1915 when, on account of ill-health, he was granted a year's leave of absence. In 1916 because of continued ill-health he resigned. The honorary degree of doctor of pharmacy was conferred on him by Scio College in 1894, and during his active years he was prominent in pharmaceutical and chemical societies.

The death at his home in Pomeroy, O., in October, 1921, of Hon. Nial R. Hysell brought to the University anew the grateful remembrance of the fine service that he rendered, while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, in sponsoring the first bill in the General Assembly providing a tax levy for the support of the University. Governor James E. Campbell, in his message to the general Assembly, January 6, 1891, had recommended such a levy.* Speaker Hysell introduced and championed the bill providing for a levy of one-twentieth of a mill and, on its passage, he and Governor Campbell took their places as the first in Ohio official life to give substantial recognition to the Ohio State University. Other

* See Vol. I, p. 139 *et seq.*

Governors who stand out as aggressively friendly to legislation affecting the development of the University are James M. Cox and Harry L. Davis.

COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE ABOLISHED

At the meeting, June 19, 1922, the Board of Trustees took under consideration the question, long in dispute, of the further maintenance of the College of Homeopathic Medicine. Seeking a unity of medical education at the University, it decided to abolish the college as a separate institution and to create two chairs of homeopathic medicine in the College of Medicine.

The board met again on July 11, and received from President Thompson a report that interviews with interested persons had satisfied him that the proposed merger was not practicable, and the following recommendations: that the teaching of homeopathic medicine be discontinued August 15, 1922; that the principal sums of money received from all sources for that purpose be returned to the donors; that the Homeopathic Hospital and all appliances and materials that go with it be transferred to the College of Medicine; that the radium given Mr. Kettering be returned to him, and that all research papers, drawings, and the like that may be construed as personal belongings be transferred to the appropriate professor of homeopathic medicine; that duplicate records be authorized for the hospital, one to remain at the hospital and the other to be given to the faculty of original jurisdiction; that the homeopathic library be kept intact and transferred to such persons or organization as may be determined upon; that special provision be made for Dr. William A. Humphrey, on account of his injury; and that suitable leave of absence with salary be provided for, in the case of such members of the faculty as would ordinarily be entitled to it, under the usual custom of the University.

The recommendations were adopted, thus ending a controversy that had been carried on ever since the establish-

ment of the college in 1914. The enrollment in the college and the number of degrees granted during its existence were as follows: 1914-15, enrollment 46, degrees granted 18; 1915-16, enrollment 39, degrees 7; 1916-17, enrollment 39, degrees 8; 1917-18, enrollment 39, degrees 13; 1918-19, enrollment 37, degrees 9; 1919-20, enrollment 31, degrees 2; 1920-21, enrollment 36, degrees 9; 1921-22, enrollment 50, degrees 7. The faculty at the close consisted of a dean, six professors, three lecturers, four instructors, one assistant, and one interne.

REGISTRATION IN THE UNIVERSITY

Registration in the University, reckoned each year to June 30, has been as follows:

1906.....	2,157	1916.....	5,822
1907.....	2,277	1917.....	6,188
1908.....	2,686	1918.....	5,150
1909.....	3,050	1919.....	5,725
1910.....	3,275	1920.....	7,817
1911.....	3,439	1921.....	8,313
1912.....	3,928	1922.....	8,850
1913.....	3,969	1923.....	9,495
1914.....	4,435	1924.....	10,473
1915.....	5,332	1925.....	11,535

THE POINT SYSTEM

The point system of qualitative grading for students was adopted in the year 1921-1922. It was provided that for each credit hour of "A" grade four credit points should be allowed; for each credit hour of "B" grade, three credit points; for each credit hour of "C" grade, two credit points; and for each credit hour of "D" grade, one credit point, the grade of "E" receiving no credit either in hours or points. It was further provided that the number of credit points for graduation should amount to not less than 1.8 times the number of credit hours taken, exclusive of military training and physical education. The purpose and potential effect of the system were explained by President Thompson in his report to the Governor for the year ending June 30, 1922:

During the year the University Faculty provided for the general use of the point system, which had already been adopted by certain of the faculties. The device weighs the several passing marks of symbols, so that an incentive is provided for a student to strive for something more than a mere passing mark. The movement was frankly an attempt to stimulate a higher grade of scholarship through a more exacting requirement for a degree. The belief was quite general that too many students received degrees with a large part of their work of little more than passing grade. The point system makes it possible to deny the degree to students whose work has been uniformly of low grade, even though passing. The introduction of granting a degree "with distinction" was intended to act as a further incentive to high-grade work. There is yet lacking some provision by which the superior student may win his degree in a shorter time and also some liberty in his study. University teaching will always provide for the average student. That is a necessity and cannot be avoided. The superior student should be given an opportunity to reach his goal unhindered by the drag of mediocrity in his classmates. The prevailing educational system has been adjusted to the capacity and needs of the majorities. The universities of the future should provide some pathway for the unusual student.

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

In accordance with statute (sections 7654-6 Ohio School Code), passed in 1917, the Bureau of Educational Research, the first of its kind in the state, was established in 1921-1922 at the University, under the direction of Professor B. R. Buckingham, Ph.D. The statute reads as follows:

There shall be established in the College of Education of the Ohio State University, and in each of the normal schools and colleges which are maintained wholly or in part by state funds, a department of efficiency tests and surveys. Such department shall, at the request of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assist him in working out efficiency methods in school administration, and in conducting co-operative school service.

Unfortunately the General Assembly provided no funds for the bureaus, and the matter of their establishment was delayed until under pressure from the Superintendent of Education and others, the Trustees decided to make a beginning with such money as could be taken from the University's appropriations. During the first year more than sixty projects

of a major character were definitely organized, the publication of the Educational Research Bulletin was begun January 4, 1922, a library was established, and the Bureau co-operated with the Dean of the College in planning for and conducting the second Educational Conference, with an attendance of approximately 2400. Financial provision for the Bureau was made the following year by the General Assembly, and its work was broadened. Its contacts with the schools of the state were increased in number, and its service to the University itself became increasingly apparent. The Bureau was located in Orton Hall, removing to the new Education Building in 1926.

STUDENT AUDITOR

The position of Student Auditor was created in 1921-1922, and Miss Edith M. Auch was appointed to it. The purpose was to serve students and especially student organizations in the management of their financial affairs, and thus make it possible for them to conduct their affairs on a businesslike basis. The service has been gladly accepted by the organizations, and the results in heading off deficiencies and preventing misunderstandings, arising for the most part out of student inexperience, have been gratifying. In the first full year of operation, the accounts of eighty-four student organizations were audited; a uniform system of bookkeeping was introduced, and the necessary forms and supplies were furnished to each organization at cost. Eighteen of the organizations showed losses of \$423.18, but the other sixty-six showed gains of \$16,649.75—the financial condition of student activities as a whole being regarded by the auditor as excellent. The office, later called the Student-organizations Department, operates under rules prepared by the President of the University, under authority of the Board of Trustees.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT

In the fall of 1923 President Thompson fell seriously ill, and Dean John J. Adams of the College of Law was designated to serve in his stead, and did so till the end of the year when

at his own request he was relieved, and Dean William McPherson '87 of the Graduate School was appointed by the Board of Trustees Acting President until Dr. Thompson was able to return to service. Dr. McPherson was the first alumnus of the University ever to serve even temporarily in that capacity. Dr. M. B. Hammond of the Department of Economics, was for the same period appointed acting dean of the Graduate School. In the spring of 1924 these appointments were superseded by the complete recovery of Dr. Thompson and his return to active duty.

The Board of Trustees, at the July, 1923, meeting, had granted to President Thompson leave of absence on full salary, beginning March 1, 1924, and continuing till June 30, 1926, with the suggestion that he make a tour of the universities in Europe and elsewhere and, on his return, make report on educational policies present and future. This generous and unprecedented action was a great surprise to Dr. Thompson who, in a communication to the board, January 8, 1924, expressed his gratification but declined the leave proposed.

THE POISON MYSTERY

The campus was startled at the sudden death, January 31, 1925, of Charles H. Huls of Logan, a senior in journalism. Surprise and regret turned to apprehension a day later, when the death of David I. Pusken of Canton, a junior in commerce, was reported. This feeling was accentuated by the sudden illness of G. Delbert Thompson of Canton, a senior in commerce; Harold E. Gillig of Toledo, a sophomore in arts; Robert H. Ross, Bellevue, a freshman in arts, and Timothy J. McCarthy, Columbus, sophomore in commerce. The death of Huls was first attributed to tetanus, and that of Pusken to "spotted fever," but there soon came the suspicion that the deaths and the sickness were in some way related. Investigation disclosed the fact that capsules, secured from the dispensary of the College of Pharmacy, which were supposed to contain only quinine in reality contained strychnine. Such capsules were found among Pusken's effects, and in the posses-

sion of McCarthy. With their own investigation under way, University officials promptly called in Columbus police authorities, and Police Prosecutor John J. Chester, Jr., conducted an inquiry which sought to determine how the poison got into the quinine capsules. The College of Pharmacy and the University generally gave every assistance, President Thompson appealing to all students to volunteer any information in their possession. Subsequently Governor Donahey directed M. N. Ford, secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, to make an independent inquiry as to the operation of the dispensary. Beyond the facts stated the results of the investigations were nil, and the mystery of the presence of the poison in the capsules remains unsolved. At the meeting of February 7, 1925, the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution expressing their "profound regret at the unfortunate circumstances resulting in the death of two students, Charles Henry Huls and David Isaac Pusken, and the serious and almost fatal illness of others." They also placed on record their approval of "the promptness and care exercised by the University officials in their efforts to disclose all the facts;" also "the placing at the disposal of the public authorities all available means and facilities of the University, by which may be ascertained all the facts pertaining to the case and the location of any responsibility for the deplorable situation;" also "approval and hearty appreciation of the diligence with which the city and county officials are conducting the investigation."

THE FACULTY CLUB

The Faculty Club, a project which was in the minds of campus leaders before the entry of the United States into the World War in 1917, became a reality in December, 1923. The realization was made possible by the construction of the new Administration Building, and the designation by the Trustees of the third floor for the purposes of the Club. This made available 17,000 feet of floor space which later was partitioned off into rooms suitable for club use. With the rooms thus provided, it was necessary only to provide for the furnishings,

and this was done by means of membership fees, ranging according to academic rank from \$25 to \$100. Provision was made for both active and non-resident members to include alumni and representative men and women of Columbus and elsewhere. The plan was wholly successful, the necessary \$30,000 being promptly raised. On December 10, 1923, three hundred and fifty charter members assembled in the University Chapel and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and on January 7, 1924, they again met and elected the first officers: Dean David Stuart White, president; Dr. John H. Nichols, vice president; Carl E. Steeb, secretary-treasurer; members of the board of control, to serve with the officers, Professor F. E. Lumley, Miss Faith R. Lanman, Professor Thomas E. French, Professor Raymond C. Osburn, and Professor Harold E. Burt. Dean White was re-elected president in January, 1925, and Professor James R. Hopkins in January, 1926.

The club is designed to promote social intercourse and good fellowship among its members, and in its operation has served to create an esprit de corps, entirely unknown before, as well as to provide entertainment conveniences for its members and their guests.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS C. MENDENHALL

Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, member of the first faculty of the Ohio State University (then the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College) died at his home in Ravenna, Saturday, March 22, 1924, following an illness of a little more than two weeks. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Trustees, of which he had for several years been a member. Funeral services, consisting of a simple eulogy by President Thompson, readings from the Scriptures and prayer, were held at the Mendenhall home, Tuesday, March 25. Flags on the campus were put at half-staff, and all classes in the University were suspended for the afternoon. At the hour of the funeral the chimes in Orton tower were tolled after the playing of hymns. The University was represented at the funeral, besides the president, by a number of the deans and

professors. On the following morning at convocation, the hour was devoted by the President to the memory of Dr. Mendenhall. Committees on memorial resolutions were appointed by the faculty, the trustees, and the alumni, and by the direction of the Board of Trustees, plans were laid for a special memorial service at a date to be determined.

That service was held in the University Chapel, April 16, 1925, at 4 p. m. The program had been arranged by a committee consisting of Professors A. D. Cole (chairman), W. H. Siebert, Raymond C. Osburn, William McPherson, and E. A. Hitchcock. Dr. Thompson presided, and tributes were paid to Dr. Mendenhall by Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Dr. Charles F. Marvin '83, chief of the United States Weather Bureau; while Dr. Elihu Thomson, director of the Thomson Laboratory, General Electric Co., and Dr. Edward S. Morse of the Peabody Academy of Science, who were unable to be present, sent eulogies that were read. Professor Charles E. Mendenhall, son of the deceased and professor of physics in the University of Wisconsin, was present with his wife, and they presented to the University a bronze replica of the portrait medallion of Dr. Mendenhall, given to him by his first group of students, September 17, 1923, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the University.

Thus, in his eighty-third year, in a wealth of eulogy it would require a volume to record, passed a man who not only shared in laying the educational foundations of the University but, in later years, after he had won a nation-wide reputation as a scientist, returned to assist in its later expansion. His interest in the University was active throughout the years, never more so than after he became a trustee and sensed the increasing need of its correct service of the state.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, September 6, 1924, the Department of Chemical Engineering was established, and Professor James R. Withrow was elected its head. This action made possible an expansion of work that had been done in the

Department of Chemistry since 1901-2—an expansion which was greatly facilitated by the erection of the Chemical Engineering Laboratory on the north side of the campus. Dr. Withrow came to Ohio State in 1906 from the University of Illinois and took charge of the courses in industrial chemistry. The courses which will be taught in the reorganized department are framed to train students for the conduct of industrial operations in which chemical principles are involved. The problem which the chemical engineer must solve is to devise ways for carrying out chemical operations on a commercial scale. He must have a knowledge not only of the fundamental principles of chemistry, but also of the basic operations of engineering. The department is a division of the College of Engineering.

FACULTY MEMBERS PASS

Professor Frederick W. Ives, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, died in Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, July 5, 1924, as the result of injuries sustained in a train wreck at Buda, Illinois, June 30. He was returning from a trip into the West to attend several educational conferences when the accident, which resulted in the death of five other passengers, occurred. Professor Ives was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1908, and came to Ohio State the following year. In recognition of his services to the University, the Board of Trustees named the reconstructed Agricultural Engineering Building, Ives Hall.

Dr. Septimus Sisson, professor of comparative anatomy in the College of Veterinary Medicine, died July 24, 1924, at Berkeley, California, whither he had gone for his health. Suffering from arterio-sclerosis, he had been compelled to abandon his classes in the preceding January. Dr. Sisson was born in England in 1865, and came to America in 1882. He was graduated from Ontario Veterinary College in 1891. After further study in this country and abroad, he taught at his alma mater and at Kansas State Agricultural College before coming to Ohio State in 1901. The degree of D.V.S. was con-

ferred upon him in 1921 by the University of Toronto, in recognition of his distinguished service here and elsewhere.

Dr. A. E. Hinsdale, formerly professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the College of Homeopathic Medicine, died at his home in Cleveland, of pneumonia, May 8, 1924. The College of Homeopathic Medicine here (now discontinued) furnished a field for research, in which Dr. Hinsdale performed a widely appreciated service.

Dr. Yeatman Wardlow, professor of surgery in the College of Medicine, died of a heart attack in the White Cross Hospital, Columbus, November 21, 1924. Dr. Wardlow graduated from Columbia University in 1891, and later studied medicine in colleges in this country and Europe. His connection with the College of Medicine began in 1914.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN F. MCCANN, TRUSTEE

Judge Benjamin F. McCann, member of the Board of Trustees, died at his home in Dayton, November 29, 1924, of typhoid-pneumonia. He contracted a cold while attending a football game at Granville, the previous week, and never recovered. Judge McCann was also a member of the board of trustees of Denison University, a meeting of which was held the same day. In that board, where he was chairman of the finance committee, as here at Ohio State, he had rendered exceptional service, and his death was at the two institutions of learning and at his home deeply deplored. Governor James M. Cox, who had appointed him a member of the Ohio State board in 1913, paid him high tribute in a Dayton News editorial, and the trustees of this University adopted resolutions which ended as follows:

His services in this Board of Trustees will long be remembered as devoted to the highest ideals of education, a genuine good will toward his colleagues and all associated with him in University circles. It is fitting to say that a prince and a great man has fallen this day in Israel.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE BOARD

On March 27, 1924, Governor A. V. Donahey appointed to the unexpired term of Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, deceased,

Mrs. Alma Wacker Paterson '04 of Columbus. Her appointment was an innovation as no other woman had ever been a member of the board. During her undergraduate days she had specialized in science and, after taking her degree of B.A., had for three years been assistant director of physical education for women. Later she had been prominent in the social service and philanthropic work of Columbus women.

Egbert H. Mack '03 of Sandusky was appointed by the Governor, December 12, 1922, to fill the unexpired term of John F. Cunningham, resigned because of removal from the state. In this case an alumnus succeeded an alumnus, Mr. Cunningham having graduated in 1897. Mr. Mack's appointment was further gratifying because he is the son of John T. Mack, who served as trustee for 21 years.

On March 17, 1925, Governor Donahey reappointed Lawrence E. Laybourne '02 of Springfield to the board, and appointed to fill other vacancies: Julius F. Stone of Columbus to succeed Charles F. Kettering, for the term ending May 13, 1930; Herbert S. Atkinson '13, Columbus, to succeed the late Benjamin F. McCann, for the term ending May 13, 1927; Harry A. Caton of Coshocton, Master of the Ohio State Grange, to succeed O. E. Bradfute, for the term ending May 13, 1932. Mr. Stone had formerly been a trustee, and at the time of his appointment was treasurer of the board, a position which he resigned at the April meeting of the board, Mr. Kettering being chosen to succeed him as treasurer, with Mr. Bradfute as assistant treasurer.

SILVER JUBILEE DINNER

A "silver jubilee" dinner in celebration of Dr. Thompson's twenty-five years of continuous service as President of the University, was given at the Scioto Country Club, on the evening of Friday, June 6, 1924. There were present more than four hundred persons, including college presidents, men distinguished in public life, trustees, and members of the faculty. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, and there was a dinner, following which there was a speaking pro-

gram with Lowry F. Sater '95, as toastmaster. Judge B. F. McCann spoke, representing the trustees of the University; Dean David S. White, representing the University faculty; B. Wade Jenkins '24, representing the student body; Dr. Gaius Glenn Atkins, representing the alumni; former Governor James E. Campbell, representing the public and friends of the University; President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin, representing sister colleges in Ohio; and Dr. Frank P. Graves, New York Superintendent of Public Instruction, representing higher education nationally. Dr. Thompson responded, and then received at the hands of the toastmaster a memorial volume, hand-lettered and beautifully illuminated, containing an address in which he was designated "The First Citizen of Ohio." The address was signed by all present. To Mrs. Thompson was presented, Miss Edith Cockins acting as spokesman, a diamond-studded wrist watch.

Mrs. Thompson has performed so well her social duties as the President's wife that she has endeared herself to all. Professor William L. Graves, writing in the *University Monthly* for June, 1924, said:

When one thinks of the innumerable committees Mrs. Thompson has headed, of the drives she has assisted in, of the parties she has chaperoned, of the receptions she has given; when one recalls how she has attended, smilingly, dozens of functions in which she can have had no interest, how she has responded unfailingly to the constant calls coming from students and faculty alike, how she has established the entente cordiale between college people and city people, sometimes a difficult and delicate task; how she has graciously yielded her own time to others, day and night, and has foregone her own pleasure to insure that of others; when one thinks how well she always appears in dress and manner, how cordial and friendly and happy she seems, one realizes that whatever grateful things may be said to and of the President at this special time, Mrs. Thompson should and does share in them all.

OTHER NOTABLES DIE

Former Governor James Edwin Campbell, who was a trustee of the University 1895-6, and always its friend and the promoter of its interests, died of heart trouble, December 17,

1924, soon after returning from a banquet in honor of Judge John E. Sater, then retiring from the Federal Bench. He was eighty-one years of age, and had in his last public utterance expressed the hope that he would live to be one hundred. As lawyer, congressman, and governor he had borne himself with distinction, and his last years were filled with voluntary acts of public service, for which the University, the city of Columbus, and the state of Ohio returned to him a wealth of appreciation and affection.

George Wesley Bellows, ex '05, one of the country's most distinguished artists, died in New York City, January 8, 1925, at the age of forty-two. His climb to fame had been watched with admiration by his University and other associates, who were inexpressibly shocked by his unexpected death, and filled the University publications with recollections of his fine personality. Mr. Bellows was one of the three proposed to the final judging committee as recipient of the Sullivant medal, when it was awarded for the first time.

Dr. David O'Brine, B.S. '81, M.E. '82, M.D. '83, one of the outstanding students in the days of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the originator of co-operative boarding at the institution, died at his home in Urbana, February 21, 1925, aged eighty. As student and instructor his residence on the campus covered a period of eleven years, 1877 to 1888.

George Smart, ex '86, former alumni president and a leader in University enterprises, died at his home in Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, May 16, 1925, of erysipelas, aged 62. Dr. George W. Knight represented President Thompson, and Secretary J. L. Morrill, the alumni, at the funeral services in the Church of the Gardens, near Mr. Smart's home.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC ESTABLISHED

In April, 1925, President Thompson made announcement that, by action of the Board of Trustees, a Department of Music had been established and Professor Royal D. Hughes had been elected as its head. The action came as a response to an ever-increasing desire to provide at the University for

a wider instruction in the fine arts. For a number of years courses in public-school music had been given in the summer session, and for three years preceding his election to be head of a department, Professor Hughes had had general charge of them. Under the new arrangement, courses for teacher-training will be offered in all four quarters of the academic year, and the approach to conservatory status and activity will be gradual. This innovation and the development of the department of art under Charles Fabens Kelley and, since 1924, under Professor James R. Hopkins, have been gratifying to all who favor an all-inclusive instruction at the University.

NEW HOME OF THE LAKE LABORATORY

On June 19, 1925, Mr. Julius F. Stone, a trustee of the University, purchased Gibraltar Island and at the same time presented it to the University for a permanent home for the Lake Laboratory. This munificent gift marks an epoch in the history of the Laboratory which, during its thirty years of existence, has never possessed a permanent site. With the acquisition of Gibraltar Island the work of the Laboratory can be extended indefinitely and it will be possible to carry on research at any time of the year.

Gibraltar Island, the most beautiful of the Lake Erie archipelago, lies at the entrance to Put-in-Bay Harbor, the chief island port of Lake Erie. There is no spot of greater historic interest on the Great Lakes. Commodore Oliver H. Perry, in the War of 1812, established his lookout station on the east end of Gibraltar, which is the highest point of land in the vicinity, to watch for the approach of the British fleet. The Battle of Lake Erie was fought only a couple of miles off shore from this point.

In the year 1861, Jay Cooke, the famous financier of the Civil War period and whose financial ability was of so much service to the government, purchased the island for a summer home. During the years 1864-1865 he erected the great stone mansion known locally as "Jay Cooke's Castle." Mr. Cooke spent many summers at the island and, after his death, it

became the property of his daughter, Mrs. Laura E. Cooke Barney. Mr. Stone purchased the island from Mrs. Barney's heirs and it is a pleasure to record their interest in the work and prospects of the Laboratory, as indicated by a very substantial reduction in the price placed on the property.

The island has been visited by many famous people, especially during the years when Mr. Cooke kept open house there. Mr. Cooke's diaries, giving an account of Gibraltar and its visitors, will become the property of the Laboratory, along with a considerable library chiefly of the standard authors.

The Jay Cooke Mansion is a great commodious house of about twenty-four rooms, situated on the highest part of the island. The lookout on the tower overtops the tallest trees and affords a view of all the archipelago. Nearby is an eight-room bungalow. Both of these houses are fully equipped and furnished ready for occupancy, and at least fifty persons can be accommodated. There are several other smaller buildings on the island, one of which, the boat house, is large enough to serve as a temporary laboratory until a satisfactory laboratory building can be erected. The island is well wooded with large trees and nearly two hundred native plants have been listed. It was Mr. Cooke's pride to keep the place in as nearly a natural condition as possible.

A brief account of the purchase may not be out of place here. After it became evident that the Put-in-Bay region was eminently suited for laboratory purposes, the University, in 1922, acquired a vacant lot adjoining the State Fish Hatchery. Encroachment by summer cottages in that vicinity became an increasing menace to the work, however, and caused the Director, Dr. Raymond C. Osburn, and the teaching staff to cast longing eyes on Gibraltar, but the price asked by the owners seemed to make its purchase by the University an impossibility. Other research laboratories were known to have been financed by private capital and this led the director to consider how the problem of purchase might be met by inter-

esting some person of sufficient means in the work and future of the Laboratory.

Though not at that time a trustee, Mr. Stone was known to be a good friend of the University and greatly interested in scientific work, so the director laid the matter before him with the expectation of receiving some good advice as to methods of procedure. Mr. Stone was interested at once and expressed the wish that he might do something tangible for the benefit of biological science. He paid a visit of inspection to the island in company with President Thompson, Business Manager Carl E. Steeb, and Director Osburn and, everything being satisfactory, he instructed the director and Mr. Steeb to negotiate for the purchase. Mr. Stone very modestly desired that his name should not be made public as the donor, but a gift of such magnitude for educational and research purposes, especially when it consisted of the most beautiful and most historic island in Lake Erie, could not long be kept secret.

In presenting the island to the University, Mr. Stone expressed the hope that the Lake Laboratory may contribute, through research, to the solution of the problem of increasing the food harvest of the Great Lakes. Even with its limited facilities, the Laboratory has already added to our knowledge of fish life, especially concerning the food, growth, habits, and parasites of certain species. The location is admirable for the study of the fisheries problems of Lake Erie, and certainly the economic relations of this group are among the most important for research. At the same time, opportunities for teaching and for research on other problems of aquatic biology should be greatly increased.

GIFT OF BENJAMIN G. LAMME

By the will of Benjamin G. Lamme of the class of '88, who died July 8, 1924, the University received his collection of Indian relics, then on exhibition at the Museum. By the same document provision was made for two scholarships of \$7500 each, the income to go annually to the two most capable



LORD HALL (MINE AND CERAMIC ENGINEERING)
ERECTED IN 1905



BROWN HALL (ENGINEERING)
ERECTED IN 1903

senior students in mechanical and electrical engineering, respectively. Another amount of \$6000 was set aside to provide for a medal to be presented annually for "meritorious achievement in engineering or the technical arts."

THE PRESIDENT AT SEVENTY RESIGNS

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 23, 1925, Dr. Thompson, in accordance with the agreement entered into five years before, when his resignation was declined, tendered his resignation as President of the University, effective November 5, his seventieth birthday. The communication was as follows:

I hereby resign from the presidency of the Ohio State University, to be effective November 5, 1925, when, if living, I shall have attained the age of seventy years.

I recognize the importance of a public policy on such issues as may be involved in tenure of office and, therefore, ask the concurrence of the board in my desire.

Few men have had a more enjoyable administration, and no one has been treated with more uniform good will and kindness. I am deeply grateful for all the good will among all classes, and to know that it remains unabated to this day.

With great respect, very cordially,

W. O. THOMPSON.

The resignation was accepted in the following:

Be it resolved: That the resignation of Dr. Thompson be accepted and that, co-incident with its becoming effective, Dr. Thompson be elected President Emeritus at his present salary; and that, because of his long and outstanding service to the state and nation, it is the sense, as well as the earnest desire, of the present Board of Trustees that this arrangement must be continued throughout Dr. Thompson's life.

Much as the resignation was regretted, there was nothing to do but accept it. Dr. Thompson had kept his part of the agreement; it was necessary for the board to do its part. Notwithstanding the warning of the earlier agreement, the situation was looked upon as a crisis. Who should be the next leader in University affairs? To the answering of this ques-

tion, the trustees at once applied themselves, and the alumni formally offered to help.

Realizing that the burden upon Dr. Thompson had become too great for any one man, new by-laws had been adopted, making conspicuous changes in the operation of the University. These by-laws provided for the creation of a dean of administration to "carry in academic matters responsibilities and duties comparable with those now carried by the Business Manager of the University in financial matters;" also, of an executive secretary to the President, "to relieve the executive head of much administrative detail." Other by-laws provided for "appointment of heads of departments hereafter, upon recommendation of the professors in the department, arrived at by annual election, instead of upon recommendation of the deans alone," and for budget-making in each department by all the teachers of professorial rank in the department.

The adoption of the by-law providing help for the President, it was hoped, would prevent the resignation of Dr. Thompson, but it had no such effect.

PRESIDENT THOMPSON'S ADMINISTRATION

The incident of the resignation of President Thompson, in 1919, and its withdrawal in response to an overwhelming request, demonstrated beyond all doubt the quality of the service he has rendered. He had then for 20 years guided the course of the University, and there was a general feeling, held alike by trustees, faculty, students, the alumni, and the public, that he should continue in a post where he had served so notably. The sentiment with regard to this matter was expressed again in 1925 when the arrangement of 1919 was consummated by the President's second resignation. But these latter expressions were tempered by the realization that the end which had six years before been set had now been reached. The feeling was not now revolt, but sorrow attended by an estimate of what Dr. Thompson had been to the University, the state, and the nation. To the trustees, he had been a forward-looking executive and an inspiring co-worker; to the faculty, an elder

brother; to the students and alumni, a wise and kindly father, and to the public, a successful administrator, carefully noting its educational needs and striving, with the means put at his disposal, to meet them. He had been no University recluse, but at call had served the city, state, and nation, as well as other educational and religious organizations, and good causes generally. Thinking, and speaking, and working thus broadly, he had helped to win for the University an enviable fame.

Dr. Thompson's responsibility has grown greatly through the years. He has seen the income of the University increase from a half million to more than six millions annually, the expenditure of which has never been touched with suspicion. Most of the existing buildings have been erected and equipped during his administration, and he has come to see the graduation during the year of approximately 1500 students as compared with the 99 of 1899.

The life of the University has become complex and difficult of supervision. From every phase of it—business, educational, or social—there is a line of responsibility and authority leading direct to the President, and it is much that, in the disagreements and disturbances that are bound to occur in any group of 11,000 people, Dr. Thompson has kept his poise, and emerged the same kindly and respected leader to better things.

On the retirement of Dr. Thompson as president, Professor George W. Rightmire, of the College of Law, was designated by the Board of Trustees as Acting President, and on March 1, 1926, he was unanimously elected President of the University.

CHAPTER II

THE COLLEGES

Developments in the various Colleges and the Graduate School—
Origin and Growth of the Summer School—Creation of the Position
of Dean of Women, Aims of the Service, and the Incumbents.

The departments, which are the units of instruction, in 1896-1897 were organized into colleges, of which there were seven. In 1920, with the growth of years and the extension of the University's service, there were 11 colleges, with a total of 68 departments, and a Graduate School. The groupings, entirely for administrative purposes, were as follows:

College of Agriculture—Agricultural chemistry and soils, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, botany, dairying, farm crops, farm operations, home economics, horticulture and forestry, Lake laboratory, poultry husbandry, rural economics, zoology and entomology.

College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science—American history, English, European history, geology, German, Greek, Latin, philosophy, political science, Romance languages.

College of Commerce and Journalism—Accounting, business organization, economics, geography, journalism, social administration.

College of Dentistry.

College of Engineering—Architecture, astronomy, ceramics, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering drawing, industrial arts, mathematics, mechanical engineering, mechanics, metallurgy, mine engineering, mineralogy, physics.

College of Education—Art, history and philosophy of education, industrial education, principles and practice of education, psychology, school administration.

College of Homeopathic Medicine—Homeopathic medicine, homeopathic hospital. (Discontinued in 1922.)

College of Law.

College of Medicine—Anatomy, bacteriology, dispensaries, hospitals, medicine, obstetrics, ophthalmology and oto-laryngology, pathology, physiology, physiological chemistry and pharmacology, public health and sanitation, surgery and gynecology.

College of Pharmacy.

College of Veterinary Medicine.

Graduate School.

President's Division—Library, military science, physical education, commencement.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The College of Agriculture in 1910, when the narrative in Volume I ended, consisted of the following departments: agricultural chemistry, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, forestry, horticulture, rural economics, and domestic science. In 1911 the Board of Trustees assigned to the college the following additional departments: botany, meteorology, zoology, and entomology.

In 1912 two new courses were adopted: an apprenticeship course in animal husbandry, covering two years in the college and two years of professional work on an approved stock farm, with a certificate at the completion of the course; second, a four-years' course in agricultural education, leading to the degree of B.S., designed to equip students for teaching agriculture in secondary schools. In 1913 the arts-agricultural and arts-home economics courses were adopted, each to extend over five years, the first three in the College of Arts and the last two in the College of Agriculture, with the degree of B.A. at the end of four years, and the degree of B.S. at the end of five years. Combination courses of this order were later established with the University at Akron and other approved institutions, with two of the five years' work at Ohio State.

The free scholarship system was modified by the Board of Trustees in 1914 so as to provide for scholarships of two types: one good for the three years' course in agriculture and horticulture, and another good for the four years' course. One of the former was to be assigned to each county for three

consecutive years; of the latter five were to be assigned to each of four districts into which the State was then divided. Changing conditions and experience have suggested some modifications of the courses thus offered, and of the rules under which the scholarships are awarded, but there is a continuing effort to make farm education available to those who really desire it.

The enrollment in the college was now 1247. Additional instructors were employed, and the winter course, for lack of accommodations on the campus was taken to the State Fair Grounds, where four buildings were fitted up for the purpose. On the campus, two buildings—one to house the Departments of Horticulture and Forestry, and the other for Zoology, Entomology and Botany—were in course of erection. A further mark of progress was the purchase for the college of a tract of 132 acres for the purpose of agricultural experimentation, which had been interrupted since the removal of the Experiment Station to Wooster.

Then, as narrated in Chapter I, came the incident of the State Agricultural Commission, with its interruption of the extension work, followed by the retirement of Dean Price and the appointment of Professor Alfred Vivian to the vacant deanship.

In 1914 the Department of Agricultural Engineering was organized out of the Department of Agronomy. The use of modern equipment in the field and the introduction of the internal-combustion motor as a labor-saver on the farm made it necessary to teach something of the care and operation of this equipment. An engineering knowledge was also necessary to make land drainage more efficient and to bring farm buildings within the regulations of boards of health and progressive humane conditions. H. C. Ramsower was made head of the department, and F. W. Ives, later the head, became instructor. In 1915 G. W. McCuen was added to the staff as instructor in farm motors. In the exhibiting and testing of these motors the department has rendered much public service. The growing interest in power farming, domestic engineering,



VETERINARY LABORATORY BUILDING
ERECTED IN 1903



CHEMISTRY BUILDING

ERECTED IN 1906

drainage, and improved farm machinery and buildings is shown in the increase in student enrollment from 312 in 1914 to 682 in 1920.

The land purchase of 1913 was followed by another of 204 acres in 1918 and a third of about ten acres in 1920. These areas have opened the way to experiments in soil fertilization, in plant breeding, and crop production. In 1918 a field of 20 acres was laid off in small plots, 10 of them to a section, with two-foot spaces between the plots and a 20-foot roadway around each section. The plots were thoroughly drained for fertility tests, and the first crops were grown and harvested in 1919. The crops were corn and oats, the first test being a legume experiment, the second a manure experiment, followed by experiments with phosphate, potash, and sulphate of ammonia; and, lastly the truck crop experiment to determine to what extent fertilization can be substituted for manure in the cultivation of tomatoes, peas, beets, and other vegetables. The experiments are too recent for satisfying conclusions.

Plant breeding was begun in a small way in 1915, under the direction of Professor L. W. Stemple. The work was expanded in 1918, when 20 acres was laid off in rectangular ranges of two acres each, with sod-covered roadways between. The purpose of the plant-breeding tests was to study some fundamental problems of heredity, to develop technique for practical work and to produce, if possible, improved varieties for distribution to the public. Inheritance studies in hybrid oats, barley, and wheat began in 1916. A selection test in broomcorn was begun in 1917, and some promising results have been obtained.

The crop production tests deal with the methods and practices that influence certain controllable factors. For instance, soybeans and corn have been studied in associated growth for the effect on the yield of corn, the effect on the yield and quality of the silage, and the time of cutting soybeans. Several years' results have now been recorded.

To meet the need for good specimens of all crops discussed, there were collected in 1915 numerous species and varieties of

all the cereal, forage, and other field crops which could be secured from seedsmen. Since then frequent additions have been made of seeds and plants from many parts of the world, the purpose being to make a fairly complete collection of all temperate-zone plants which are grown anywhere in the world as field crops. A farm-crops garden of about four acres south of the Botany greenhouse has been maintained for some years, with its summertime exhibit of nearly 200 varieties of wheat, both spring and winter, and half a dozen species closely related to common wheat. Of oats there are more than 100 varieties, and as many of barley. In forage crops there are about 100 species and varieties of plants from the grasses, legumes, and other groups.

The work of the Lake Laboratory, which has been maintained by the University since 1895, has been carried on in the spirit of the remarks of Director Herbert Osborn at the opening of the building at Cedar Point, July 2, 1903:

It is our hope and aim to make the laboratory of service to any student in any phase of biology that can profitably be studied under the conditions here. To make this as broad and emphatic as possible, we may say that it will be our policy to assist to the extent of our ability any competent scientific worker, from any institution or locality, in the prosecution of any investigation which our locality and equipment may permit. . . . We hope educators and scientific workers, in our own and adjacent states especially, will find it a profitable meeting ground, and feel that its opportunities are open on the most liberal basis to all.

The laboratory has always had a large proportion of graduate students and, since the establishment of the summer sessions at the University to which the beginning work in zoology and botany has been assigned, there has been a much larger proportion of advanced work, along with courses intended for teachers in the high schools of the State. The tendency, therefore, has been toward making the laboratory a station for research and advanced instruction rather than for offering the more elementary courses provided for at the University proper.

The building at Cedar Point was occupied till 1918 when, owing to the changed conditions due to the rapid growth of

the Cedar Point resort and the desirability of co-operating with the State Fish Hatchery, which had been moved first from Sandusky to Lakeside and then to Put-in-Bay, it was decided to locate at Put-in-Bay. There the laboratory remained till permanent provision was made for it at Gibraltar Island in 1925.

The laboratory remained in charge of Dr. Herbert Osborn as director until 1919, a period of 20 years, Dr. F. L. Land-acre serving as acting director for two summers, and Dr. F. H. Kreckler for four summers. In 1919 Dr. Raymond C. Osburn was appointed director, Dr. Kreckler continuing as acting director.

The Department of Agricultural Education was organized in September, 1917, with W. F. Stewart in charge, primarily for the purpose of training teachers of agriculture for positions in secondary schools, under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act. This field has been developed by the offer of special courses in agricultural education, including observation and supervised teaching, in teacher-training departments in rural high schools. There has also been supervision of the departments of vocational agriculture in operation in the State. The number of departments requiring supervision had increased from 17 in 1918 to 65 in 1920. The improvement of teachers in service has required nearly the full time of one member of the department, working with the vocational teacher in the State to make them more efficient. A course in special methods in teaching vocational agriculture was offered, beginning with the summer session of 1921. Training departments in outlying high schools have been organized as follows: Worthington High School, February, 1918; Hilliard High School, July, 1918; Canal Winchester High School, September, 1918; Grove City High School and Hamilton Township High School, both July, 1920.

In the spring of 1918, by action of the Board of Trustees, the commercial activities of the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Horticulture were discontinued, and the policy was adopted of turning over for use at Ohio Union,

Oxley Hall, and the Hospital all products after they had served their educational purposes. Regulations were adopted and a committee with the Business Manager as chairman was appointed to carry out the orders and, as far as possible, to have such supplies produced as the consuming units might need. The new plan became effective in June, but three years later the General Assembly established by law a rotary fund for the College of Agriculture and the commercial sales were resumed.

After 18 years of service as the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Professor Charles S. Plumb resigned in February, 1920, seeking relief from administrative duties that, as a professor in the department he might have opportunity for research and writing. In presenting the resignation to the trustees, the President expressed his appreciation of the value of Professor Plumb's services, and testified to his enthusiasm and efficiency. The resignation was accepted and the President was authorized to make suitable acknowledgment to Professor Plumb.

The Department of Home Economics, which had origin in 1896 with the introduction of instruction in domestic science, has had an interesting development. With Perla G. Bowman as the first instructor, and for two years the only one, two courses—one of two years and the other of four years—were offered. They were similar to the present courses, except that botany, zoology, horticulture, floriculture, drawing, clay modeling, agricultural drawing, carpentering, and wood carving were among the requirements. Classes were held in two rooms on the first floor of Hayes Hall. There was much prejudice against the instruction, and members of the first class, graduated in June, 1901, reported that some of their friends thought they were lowering their dignity by learning to cook and sew. Elma B. Perry (Mrs. Charles W. Foulk) was one of those who encountered this prejudice, but persisted, taking besides her degree in Arts, the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture, and by her later service demonstrating the soundness of her judgment.

Domestic science was offered in the summer school of 1906—a course for grade teachers and another for young women

desiring special professional training, and when the College of Education was organized, provision was made for courses to prepare teachers of domestic science, the course being introduced in 1909. Any question as to the value of this instruction had now disappeared, and extension work in agriculture came quickly to include extension work in domestic science. Mrs. C. W. Foulk was appointed to organize schools in domestic science in connection with the agricultural schools in the summer of 1909. The first school was held at Amesville, and at the end of the season the list of such schools numbered 30.

In 1911-1912, when the instruction force in the department numbered six, and the extension workers seven, the name of the department was changed to home economics, Ruth A. Wardall at the head. Edna N. White was appointed head of the department in 1913, and in the following year a considerable increase of extension work was made possible under the terms of the Smith-Lever law. A supervisor, an assistant supervisor, and six specialists in home economics were appointed, and to the schools of the sort already developed there were added schools for the training of village and rural teachers, and there was instruction and demonstration at farmers' institutes, in clubs for women, and in those for boys and girls. The school lunchroom movement began as the result of work in county normal schools.

In 1915-1916 the work in home economics, it was announced, was offered in three colleges—Agriculture, Arts, and Education, the courses being planned to meet the demands of students who wished to specialize as teachers or dietitians, those who wished to fit themselves for home responsibilities, and those who were planning to teach home economics in the public schools. When in the fall of 1916, the department moved into the building on Neil Avenue especially built for it, the faculty numbered 10 and the extension workers 11.

Under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law, effective in 1917, the Ohio State University became one of the training schools for teachers in home economics, as well as in agriculture and the trades, and in the following year four of the home-

economics faculty were appointed to this work, two in connection with schools in Columbus and Reynoldsburg.

When the war emergency funds became available in 1917, making possible the employment of additional home-demonstration agents, this type of service had passed the experimental stage, one of the most conclusive tests having been made in Montgomery County the previous year. Home-demonstration agents were now appointed for Lucas, Highland, Franklin, Cuyahoga, Lake, Summit, Trumbull, Columbiana, and Tuscarawas Counties, and for the following cities: Toledo, Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Akron, Alliance, Canton, and Youngstown. In the counties local organizations co-operated with the home agents, as with the farm agents. The rural women are represented, as well as the men, and have aided in the preparation and execution of the program of women's work. The urban agents co-operated with some civic organization such as the Board of Education or Chamber of Commerce, and made special effort to give assistance in the foreign districts, frequently by means of an interpreter.

The special work in connection with the war ended June 30, 1919, but under the State law of 1919 it became possible for counties to make appropriation for home-demonstration work, and up to September, 1920, the following counties had made provision for the service: Cuyahoga, Erie, Franklin, Huron, Lake, Mahoning, Montgomery, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas. Among the problems now receiving attention from the home-demonstration agents are child welfare, food selection, preparation and preservation, canning of fruits and vegetables, clothing, selection and protection of water supply, sewage disposal, house ventilation, household equipment and management, use of labor-saving devices, and control of household pests.

On July 1, 1919, home economics extension work, which had previously been administered by Edna N. White, the head of the Department of Home Economics, was put in charge of Faith R. Lanman, who also became leader of home-demonstration agents. She subdivided the work among specialists in nutri-

tion, health, clothing, and home equipment, and continued the school lunch and women's club projects, assigning the specialists to regular work through the farm bureaus, rather than through miscellaneous calls.

In 1920, on the resignation of Miss White as head of the department, Miss Lanman was appointed to the vacancy. The heads of the department have been: Perla G. Bowman, 1896-1901; Minnie Stoner, 1901-1907; Ruth A. Wardall, 1907-1913; Edna N. White, 1913-1920; Faith R. Lanman, 1920-.

The enrollment in the College of Agriculture for the fall semester of 1920 was 1162, of whom 890 were men and 273 were women. The number of degrees granted that year was 141.

COLLEGE OF ARTS, PHILOSOPHY, AND SCIENCE

The College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science was created in 1895 by uniting the courses in Science and the courses in Arts and Philosophy. The former included work in the Departments of Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Mineralogy, Zoology, Entomology, Anatomy, and Physiology. The latter included work in the Departments of English, Latin, Greek, Germanic and Romance Languages, American and European History, Philosophy and Psychology. As in most of the American colleges and universities at that time, political science, economics, and sociology were still taught in the Departments of History, and bacteriology was taught in the Department of Physiology in which also human anatomy was included. The change effected by the union of the two schools was purely formal and administrative. Like the two schools, the college cherished as its chief purpose a liberal and liberalizing education as a basis for specialization later. In the last two years of the curriculum, each student was required to pursue a major study demanding at least one-third of his time. On the other hand, he was permitted to elect freely another third from any courses in the whole University upon which he was prepared to enter. This privilege (known as the (20-hour rule) is still in effect for those not in combination

courses, but it is no longer possible in law and medicine. As a special privilege for students capable of high-grade work, the college early adopted combination courses, such as the arts-law course, by which four years in arts and three years in law might be completed in six years, and an arts-engineering course of the same combined length. Later came arts-education, arts-medicine, arts-commerce, arts-agriculture, and arts-home economics. These, in effect, shorten the combined arts and professional course one year. The science-medicine course is a six-year combination; the arts-medicine, a seven-year combination, each with strictly prescribed premedical studies.

The group-elective became effective in the college in 1902. It was later adopted by some of the older and larger institutions of learning. Its chief features were the substitution of a group-major of at least 36 hours, instead of a subject-major of 20 hours, the requirement of a group-minor of 18 hours and the requirement of a minimum amount of work in each of the study-groups, in order to prevent an excessive concentration anywhere.

In 1910 the system was further improved by the complete correlation of high-school and college work. The high-school work of every student was carefully examined and his college work so adjusted to approved courses already taken as to make sure that, by the time the junior year was reached, he had been subjected to a certain prescribed training in all of the chief lines of study, either in high school, in college, or in both. "This college," said Dean Denney in his 1911 report, "is the first in America to undertake to study and plan the course of each individual student in the four years of high school and the first two years of college, as a six-year unit, prescribing the two years of college with a full knowledge of previous acquisitions and omissions."

In 1912 a committee investigated the courses of the high schools of commerce, with a view to opening the way for their graduates into the higher work of the college. These graduates were the only ones to whom continued education was denied and it was thought that a rule substituting commercial units

for certain units in the admission requirements and providing for foreign-language study in the first two college years would meet the situation. Two years later, these efforts had attracted such attention for worth that the General Assembly passed a law providing for a State Board of High-school Visitors to prescribe standards and curricula and in effect to continue the work already begun. In his report for 1914, Dean Denney referred to the law as full recognition of the State system of schools and as a means of furthering the correlation of high-school and college work.

In 1906 the degrees of B.Ph. and B.S. were discontinued as marking distinctions that were no longer clear, and the single degree, B.A. was thereafter conferred on all graduates. However the B.S. degree was later restored for the special class of students completing the two-year premedical course and the first two years of the curriculum in medicine. The degree of B.A. thus came to mean for every graduate (1) a prescribed minimum in English, in other languages, in biological sciences, in non-biological sciences, in social sciences, and in mathematics, philosophy, or psychology; (2) a major of at least three-tenths of the entire 120 hours in one of these groups and a minor of at least three-twentieths in another, and advanced courses amounting to from three-tenths to one-half of the student's entire curriculum; (3) a quality requirement insuring an average of 120 points as well as 120 hours.

To the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science is to be credited most of the early post-graduate work and the creation of the first Graduate School, now a separate organization; also the first teacher-training, now developed into the College of Education, and the first instruction in commerce and in journalism, now enlarged and combined in the College of Commerce and Journalism—all of which is more particularly set forth in this chapter under the proper captions.

The enrollment of the college increased yearly. In 1910 it was 862; in 1915 it was 1311; in 1916, 1611; in 1917, 1787; in 1918, 1710; in 1919, 2182; in 1920, 2531, the degrees granted numbering 214. Of the 2531 enrolled 1694 were men and 837

were women. There were also 70 enrolled both in Arts and in Education, and 428 in the summer session of 1919. The grand total, July, 1919 to July, 1920, was 3029. The increase in enrollment has been at a considerably higher rate than that in the University as a whole. Losses in enrollment incident to the separate organization of the College of Education, the Graduate School, and the College of Commerce and Journalism, have invariably been overcome after the lapse of a single year. The chief problem of the college has been to provide a sufficient instructional force and facilities to keep pace with growing numbers. In spite of enlarged teaching force and a marked increase in library and laboratory facilities, the college has multiplied its needs. The last 10 years, however, have established its position as fundamental in the University and have brought it to a place of leadership among colleges of liberal arts in the Middle West.

In the English department the graduate work has been enlarged to meet the growing demands for the instruction of teachers in schools of both secondary and college rank.

On the death of Professor C. S. Prosser, head of the Department of Geology in 1916, Professor J. A. Bownocker, who had served with increasing rank since 1895, was elected to the vacancy. In 1919 courses in geography were added. The growth of the department has kept pace with the growth of the University, and in 1921-22 the enrollment was 587. The equipment of the department includes the Orton Memorial Library, which is already one of the best in the country, and is being yearly made more complete through public and private benefactions.

The enrollment in the Department of German, which had more than doubled from 1911 to 1915, was almost extinguished as a result of the prejudice aroused by the World War. For three years the work was at low ebb, but with 1919, the study of the language and its literature began to return to favor.

In the Department of Philosophy, of which Dr. Joseph A. Leighton became the head, on the retirement of Dr. W. H. Scott in 1910, the number of elementary sections has been quad-

rupted, and the number of advanced and graduate courses has been increased about 50 percent in the last decade. In the same period the enrollment grew from 108 to 812. A philosophy club, organized in the department, published a yearbook in 1920, and another in 1921, as a memorial to William E. Bingham, former graduate student and assistant, who lost his life in the service of the United States Navy during the World War. Graduates of the department are now holding chairs of philosophy in several colleges.

The enrollment in the Department of European History has steadily grown from 192 in 1909-1910 to 802 in 1918-1919. Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, whose connection with the work began in 1891, became head of the department in 1902. Aided by Edgar H. McNeal then associate professor, and Clarence Perkins assistant professor, 25 courses were offered, eight of them being given in alternate years. In the fall of 1913-1914 Dr. Wilmer C. Harris was added to the staff, but early in 1918 he enlisted and George A. Washburne of the North High School came as acting assistant professor, and John R. Knipping, who had returned from study in Europe, was added to the department as instructor. The large increase in enrollment for 1918-1919, nearly 300 more than the preceding year, was due to the offering of a course in "War Issues."

On July 1, 1909, the Department of American History and Political Science was divided into two departments: the Department of Political Science, placed under the headship of Professor Henry R. Spencer, Ph.D., who had been one of the instructors in the undivided department since 1903; the Department of American History under the headship of George W. Knight, Ph.D., who had been head of the undivided department prior to that time. In 1909 Homer C. Hockett was appointed associate professor of American history, became professor in 1913, and has continued with the department until the present time.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, an alumnus of this University, who obtained his Ph.D. degree from Columbia, was appointed instructor of American history in 1913; was assistant professor

1914-1918; and professor 1918-1919. In this last year he resigned to become head of the history department at the State University of Iowa. He was succeeded by Chauncey H. Boucher, Ph.D. of Washington, D. C., who resigned in July, 1920, to become research professor in the University of Texas. Upon his resignation, Arthur C. Cole, Ph.D., who had been for a number of years assistant professor of history at the University of Illinois, was appointed professor of American history here.

The enrollment in the Department of American History has increased from 172 in 1909 to 907 in 1920 and 1025 in 1921, while the teaching staff has increased from three in 1909 to seven in 1920, and the number of courses from 11 to 18. The department was the first in any American university to give a formal course in Canadian history, and the first to offer an advanced course covering American history in the last 40 years.

In April, 1918, the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution establishing under the direction of the Department of Political Science, a bureau of governmental research, for the collection, analysis, and circulation of governmental information, for use as a laboratory for students in political science, for the extension of teaching and lecturing to the citizens, officials, and organizations of the city and State, and for such other public service in harmony with this plan as may be determined from time to time. Professor Edwin A. Cottrell was appointed director.

On April 3, 1925, the Board of Trustees at his own request accepted the resignation of Dr. George W. Knight as head of the department, his wish being to escape the administrative duties and devote his entire time to teaching. With due recognition of Dr. Knight's forty years of teaching at the University, as well as of his many important administrative services, the board accepted the resignation to take effect at the end of the spring quarter.

By action of the Board of Trustees in May, 1925, the departments of Latin and Greek were combined in one depart-

ment named the Department of Classical Languages, effective July 1, 1925.

The deans of the college have been: Samuel C. Derby, who served for two years following its organization; Allen C. Barrows, 1897-1901; Joseph Villiers Denney, 1901-1921. After a notable career as dean, signalized by expressions of appreciation from all members of the faculty, Professor Denney resigned that office to give more of his time and attention to his duties as head of the Department of English, the resignation to be effective in June, 1921. Dr. William E. Henderson, professor of inorganic and physical chemistry, was elected to the deanship.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND JOURNALISM

In July, 1915, the Board of Trustees authorized the organization of a College of Commerce and Administration, and directed the University Faculty to plan a course of study and present it for approval. In the following January, the faculty reported a two years' course based upon two years of work in any other college of the University, and recommended curricula in business administration, public service, social service, and journalism. The trustees approved the report, changing the name of the college from that originally proposed to the College of Commerce and Journalism, and elected Dr. James E. Hagerty dean. The departments assigned to the college for administrative purposes were those of economics, sociology, and journalism, all of which had arisen in the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science. As early as 1893, a two years' course preparatory to journalism had been given in the last-named college under the direction of Professor Joseph V. Denney, but it had been abandoned when the college adopted the 15-unit requirement for admission. In 1910 new courses in journalism were adopted, based on regular admission to the college and H. F. Harrington was elected assistant professor in English to have charge of them. Dean Denney in his 1910 report recommended the establishment of a printing plant to be used as a journalism laboratory, the taking over of the college

weekly, the Lantern, and its further publication as a University daily, the plant to be used also for the University printing.

In April, 1914, Professor Harrington having resigned to accept a call to a similar position in the Western Reserve University, Joseph S. Myers, long editor of the Pittsburgh Post and of the Pittsburgh Sun, was elected professor of journalism and head of the department which was at that time created, its courses leading to the degree of B.S. in Journalism. A printing plant was installed in the east basement of University Hall, and on recommendation of Professor Myers, the Lantern in September, 1914, became a daily under the direction of the department, members of the staff to receive academic credit. Paul C. Carty, Maurice H. Hallett, and Albert P. Taylor were appointed instructors in journalism mechanics, and the staff was made up from students in the department. For a year ending June, 1917, Carl H. Getz was assistant professor in the department. At the Thanksgiving recess, the department and printing plant were moved to the newly completed Shops Building. In the fall of 1917, Osman C. Hooper, who had long held editorial positions on the Columbus Dispatch, was elected professor of journalism and at the beginning of the second semester began his work in the department. Besides the Ohio State Lantern, the daily, the department publishes The Ohio Newspaper, a monthly begun in November, 1919, devoted to Ohio newspaper news and the problems of newspaper-making, which is sent free to all Ohio newspapers. In 1919 Robert F. Wolfe, Columbus newspaper publisher, gave to the University \$1000 to provide a Journalism Honor Medal to be awarded annually to the student writing the best thesis on some problem of newspaper work.

In 1921 Lester C. Getzloe, B.A., University of Wisconsin '17, teacher and newspaperman, came to the department as assistant professor. The department has co-operated with the organizations of daily and weekly papers, and with the high school teachers and students of newswriting.

In 1920 the printing plant connected with the department, which had done much of the University printing, had attained

such magnitude that to it was entrusted the production of the History of the Ohio State University in four volumes. The first volume was completed and ready for delivery on the first day of the semicentennial celebration. The plant at that time included a battery of three linotype machines, two large presses, three small presses for job work, and other machinery, as well as the necessary complement of type for hand-setting. There was a beginning of the realization of an ideal long entertained, and the plant was officially christened The Ohio State University Press. In the summer of 1924, the Department of Journalism and the University Press were moved into the new Journalism Building north of University Hall.

The Department of Economics and Sociology was organized in 1898, with Professor Frederick C. Clark as its head. In the fall of 1901, Dr. James E. Hagerty came to the University as assistant professor and, on the death of Professor Clark in 1903, was elected head of the department. In 1904, Dr. Matthew B. Hammond came from the University of Illinois to be assistant professor. Among the others identified with the work of the department were: Dr. F. A. McKenzie, later president of Fisk University; Dr. John C. Duncan, now in business in Cincinnati; Dr. W. F. Gephart, now dean of the College of Business Administration at Washington University; Dr. C. O. Ruggles, dean of the College of Commerce and Business Administration of the University of Iowa, later returned to his work here, and Dr. O. C. Lockhart, now with the National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

From the beginning, emphasis was placed on the applied courses in both economics and sociology, and these courses have proved all along very popular. In the fall of 1920 there was a total registration of 4200 in these courses, and the work was being carried on by a teaching staff of nine professors, six assistant professors, three instructors, 15 assistants, and two lecturers.

In 1916-1917 the enrollment in the college was 90 and the number of degrees granted 11; in 1917-1918, enrollment 101, degrees granted 13; in 1918-1919, enrollment 118, degrees

granted 17. The war seriously depleted the enrollment in the departments and largely engaged the services of members of the faculty, but in 1919-1920 the restoration to normal had so far progressed that the registration was 317 and the number of degrees granted 67.

In 1918, Dean Hagerty recommended, and the Board of Trustees later approved, the organization of a bureau of business research and a bureau of social research, as essential steps in carrying out the reasonable objects and responsibilities of the college. The Bureau of Business Research was organized October 1, 1923, with George W. Starr and Howard C. Greer serving in succession as acting director until July 1, 1925, when Dr. Spurgeon Bell became director. On the same date, Dr. Thomas L. Kibler became director of the extension department of the college.

Until 1925 the college, the growing departments except journalism occupied a portion of Page Hall. At that time, however, the new Commerce Building, erected on the site of the Old Biological Building, was ready for occupancy, and a new era in the life of the college began.

In the spring of 1926, after twenty-five years as a teacher in the University, and ten years as dean, Dr. J. E. Hagerty resigned the deanship to devote himself more completely to teaching. In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the college faculty, Dr. C. O. Ruggles, head of the department of business organization, was elected by the Board of Trustees to the vacancy.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

The creation of the College of Dentistry was coincident with that of the College of Medicine, it having been, like the other, a part of the Starling-Ohio Medical College. The college became a part of the Ohio State University by resolution of the Board of Trustees in January, 1914. In the following April, Dr. H. M. Semans was elected dean, and a faculty of 24,



ROBINSON LABORATORY (ENGINEERING)

ERECTED IN 1907, ADDITION IN 1925



OXLEY HALL (GIRLS' DORMITORY)

ERECTED IN 1908

one-half of whom were salaried, was appointed. William M. Mutchmore was elected registrar.

The three-year course which had been for some time maintained was continued, completion of a high-school course being required for admission. But plans were at once made for the substitution of a four-year course which was inaugurated in September, 1916. A five-year course, including one preidental year of biology, chemistry, English, and electives was later arranged, effective in September, 1921, and there is a prospect of a change to a six-year course, with two preidental years. In 1917 the college became a member of the Dental Faculties Association of American Universities, now including Harvard, Tufts, University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota, University of Iowa, Washington University, University of Nebraska, University of California, and Ohio State University. The ideals of the association in the matter of general education and dental preparation are high and the standards of the profession are being carefully safeguarded. In the classification by the National Dental Educational Council, the college of the Ohio State University was in 1918 ranked with the best.

A college clinic has from the first been maintained, the work being done by students under careful supervision, and has proved a financially profitable adjunct. Free clinics have also been conducted at the Franklin County Children's Home, the Children's Hospital, the Godman Guild, and the Girls' Industrial School at Delaware. Members of the faculty have been generous in their attendance and participation in the meetings of professional organizations and have promoted, especially in Columbus, the spread of the gospel of good teeth.

The enrollment in the college, in normal years, has been about 165. The World War had its depleting effect on both faculty and student body, and clinic work of both kinds was restricted.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The College of Education was organized in 1907. W. W.

Boyd, who for several years had been high-school visitor for the University, was made dean. Its purpose was to prepare teachers for high schools, to provide opportunities for teachers of experience to enlarge their professional horizon, and to train students for the work of supervisors and superintendents. Two years of work in the College of Arts was required for admission, the subsequent two years of work in the College of Education leading to a degree of B.S. in education. There were the following departments: Art, Mary R. Laver, head; History and Philosophy of Education, Frank P. Graves; Manual Training, T. K. Lewis; Principles and Practice of Education, Thomas S. Lowden; Psychology, David R. Major; School Administration, William W. Boyd. The beginning was small and hampered by inadequate financial support, but the venture from the first had the sympathy of the teachers of the State, and there was helpful service by Columbus city teachers in the Department of Principles and Practice. In 1908 there were two graduate and 26 undergraduate students; in 1909, seven graduate and 39 undergraduate students, and in 1910, 11 graduate and 42 undergraduate students, while 15 were enrolled in arts-education, a combination course leading to degrees in both arts and education. Twelve were graduated in 1909 and 17 in 1910.

In 1911, on the recommendation of Dean Boyd, there was a reorganization of the courses, the College of Education undertaking the direction of the student's work during the entire four years, without in any way changing the policy of securing for the student in the earlier years that content of knowledge needed for teaching, and leaving to the later years the strictly professional branches. The co-operation of the Columbus school authorities and teachers in the work of the college led to a proposition, never realized, that the Board of Trustees lease to the Columbus Board of Education ground on which to erect a high-school building. Such a building, in addition to those already in use, was much needed by the Columbus schools, and it was felt that, if it were erected on the University grounds, it would at once provide the needed accommoda-

tions and afford special facilities for the students of the College of Education for observation and practice teaching under careful supervision. The General Assembly by special statute authorized the trustees to lease ground for this purpose, but the Columbus Board of Education did not see its way clear to accept the proposition. An agreement, however, was reached, under which all the high schools of the city were made available for supervised practice teaching by students of the college.

In 1912 extension work was begun, courses in the history of education and the principles of education being given throughout the year at Zanesville, and members of the faculty speaking at teachers' institutes as opportunity offered.

The year 1913-1914 was a trying one for the college. Mrs. Laver, head of the Art Department, died. Frank P. Graves, head of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education, resigned to accept a similar position in the University of Pennsylvania. He was succeeded by Cecil F. Lavell who, after a short service in which he won the enthusiastic support of his classes, fell a victim of amnesia and disappeared. Dean Boyd resigned to accept the presidency of the Western College for Women at Oxford.

This serious breach in the administrative and teaching force was repaired by the appointment of Professor George W. Knight of the Department of History, as dean; Dr. Lewis F. Anderson, as professor of history and philosophy of education; Dr. Samuel W. Brown as professor of school administration, and Charles F. Kelley as head of the Department of Art. Later in the year, Dr. George F. Arps became head of the Department of Psychology, in place of D. R. Major, and Eldon L. Usry succeeded T. K. Lewis as professor of manual training.

The enactment in 1914 of the Ohio school code which fixed a definite professional requirement and equipment for all teachers gave an added value to the work of the college, especially since the college was at once recognized and approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the professional college of the University for the training of teachers. The

general curriculum more than met all the requirements of the new law, but there was a recasting of the courses in home economics, art, manual training, and agricultural education, to make them more readily adaptable to the needs of the teachers. Practice teaching under the direction of Professors Pearson and Twiss was successfully continued in the Columbus public schools.

In June, 1916, Dr. Lowden was succeeded as professor of principles and practice of education by John L. Clifton, who had been Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The latter brought to the position a familiarity with the schools, and a wide acquaintance with the school men and women of Ohio. The enrollment in the college, which had been less than 200 in 1913, reached 570 in 1916, and there was need to increase the supervisory force.

Research work, a survey of art teaching in Ohio, the recasting of manual-training work in several schools in the State, the establishment of a psychological clinic for the investigation of backward and mentally defective children, and the making of studies and reports in school administration for the State department of public instruction were among the outside activities of the instructional force.

When it came to providing for teacher-training for trade and industrial schools, under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law, the State Board of Education divided the State into four districts, of which the Ohio State University took two, the central and northwestern. Professor Eldon L. Usry was put in charge of the work as administered from the University, and began the service in the fall of 1918 by organizing centers in Columbus and Lima. In 1919 a center was organized in Toledo, and during that year the three centers were in operation. Fourteen men completed the first two-year course and received certificates from the State Board of Education. The industrial depression that occurred at the close of 1920 reduced the registration, so that those to receive certificates in 1921 numbered but nine.

The summer work of the college has been notable, owing to the opportunities it afforded teachers to perfect themselves in their profession. In the 13 years of the college approximately 2000 persons have enrolled at the summer session. The graduates from the college in that period numbered 551.

In February, 1920, Dean Knight, desiring to devote all his energies to work in his chosen field, American history, wherein he had served for 35 years, tendered his resignation as dean and asked its early acceptance. President Thompson in presenting the resignation to the Board of Trustees, recited the service of Professor Knight since he came to the University and expressed appreciation of the high quality of his work. The trustees accepted the resignation and authorized the President to express to Professor Knight their thanks and appreciation. Dean Knight was succeeded by Professor George F. Arps, Ph.D., head of the department of psychology.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

The College of Engineering organized in 1895 with an enrollment at that time of nearly one-third of the total in the University, continued to grow in comparative magnitude until in 1903 it embraced 42.6 percent of the University enrollment.

In 1910, with Edward Orton, Jr., as dean, it was giving courses in architecture, ceramic engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mine engineering, and industrial arts, with instruction in astronomy, engineering drawing, mechanics, metallurgy, municipal, structural, and experimental engineering. At this time the college had an enrollment of about one-third of the University and in point of attendance held eighth place among the engineering colleges of the country.

The requirements for admission were gradually raised between 1903 and 1908 until the required credits numbered 15 and were substantially the same in content as those set for admission to the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science. In 1910 the policy was adopted of awarding the bachelor's degree for four years of academic work, the master's degree for one

additional year of work, while the professional engineer's degree previously given was now made equivalent to that of doctor and was reserved for those who had had several years of actual engineering experience or had executed some creditable engineering work.

Short courses in mining, clay-working, and industrial arts were offered for the aid of men who were engaged in those occupations and who had not had sufficient preparatory education to enter the four-year engineering courses. These courses have now been dropped, chiefly because the student, being better prepared, is able to enter the four-year courses.

The four-year course in industrial arts was dropped in 1910, the manual training in the College of Education having to considerable extent taken its place, and there were also modifications of the other courses to make them better serve their general purpose.

In 1910 the total instructional force was 79 with 841 engineering students or 10.6 students per instructor, while for the year 1919-1920 there were 107 teachers with 1430 students or 13.4 per instructor, an increase in the 10 years of 28 percent in the student body of the college.

The personnel of the deanships for the college with tenure of office is as follows: N. W. Lord, dean, 1895-1901; C. N. Brown, dean, 1901-1902; Edward Orton, Jr., dean, 1902-1906; F. A. Ray, dean, 1906-1908; F. C. Caldwell, acting dean, 1908-1909; J. E. Boyd, acting dean, 1909-1910; Edward Orton, Jr., dean, 1910-1915; E. F. Coddington, acting dean, 1915-1920; E. A. Hitchcock, dean, 1920-.

The history of the Engineering Experiment Station began with the appointment of a committee by Dean Orton in February, 1911, with Professor N. W. Lord as chairman, to "consider the desirability of establishing an Engineering Experiment Station in connection with Ohio State University and to report to the Engineering Faculty their conclusion and recommendation concerning the same."

In his annual report for 1911 to the President, Dean Orton presented the following:

In our opinion the duty of a State university to the people who support it is not confined to the training of the youth of the State. It involves two other duties—the duty to bring new knowledge into the world by original scientific researches and to show the people of the State how to use and apply the knowledge in our possession. This conception of the function of a State university is based upon the principle of economy and efficiency in the administration of public business. Beyond question, every commonwealth needs a place where its rising generation can secure technical, industrial, and professional education. Beyond question, every commonwealth needs expert advice in making expert use of its resources and in choosing the industries it is best fitted by nature to support. The men who can teach efficiently in such schools must in the nature of the case be able to serve in the other capacity also. The use of their powers as technical advisers to the public and to private interests is the most effective mode of improving their value as teachers. The two functions supplement each other. In Ohio the State has made some use of the expert knowledge of its University corps, but not nearly as much as in some states, nor as much as is desirable.

Dean Orton then proceeded to explain how the organization of an engineering experiment station, with provision of substitutes for instructors released for research and of special apparatus and equipment, would make it possible to undertake this service. In the following two years, he added, the college would prepare samples of the kind of work it was equipped to do and distribute them among the State's manufacturers and engineers.

This proposition bore fruit, for in April, 1913, a bill, introduced by Senator Hudson, passed the Eightieth General Assembly authorizing the establishment of such a station, but for lack of funds nothing further was accomplished until 1915, when the station was organized and an advisory council appointed by the President, composed of E. F. Coddington, acting director; C. E. Sherman, and J. R. Withrow, for three years; W. T. Magruder and D. J. Demorest, two years; F. C. Caldwell and A. D. Cole, one year. An appropriation of \$1000 was distributed among the departments having problems under way or in mind, to carry on their investigations. A similar appropriation was made and distributed the following year. A refrigeration plant for experimental purposes was installed in

Robinson Laboratory and an experimental brick kiln of commercial size was constructed in the rear of Lord Hall and their use in research was at once begun. A liquid-air machine was installed in Robinson Laboratory in 1918 and successfully operated, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory there is now an electrical furnace of commercial size, used both for instructional and research work.

No station work was undertaken during 1918 because of lack of funds. But for 1919-1920 there was provided a legislative appropriation of \$20,000 covering this two-year period. As a result, 15 investigative projects were undertaken and completed, with the promise of saving many thousands of dollars to the industries and people of Ohio. The fields in which this investigative work was done are: waterways and water supply in Ohio, coal fields of Ohio and by-products of the coal, natural gas, road construction, materials of construction, electric properties of materials, automobile engineering, wireless telegraphy, telephony, hydraulics, and chemical engineering.

Previous to the organization of the Experiment Station, some 16 bulletins had been published by the Engineering College as a result of research work by its faculty in the fields of ceramic engineering, steam engineering, manufacturing, road building, structural engineering, municipal engineering, chemical engineering, mine engineering, and human engineering. The publications, therefore, were the forerunner of the Engineering Experiment Station and indicated in a very limited way the great possibilities of the college in the field of valuable research.

The faculty have sought not only to instruct and guide the student in his university work, but also to render service in many engineering fields where that could be done without detriment to the instructional work. Owing to their extreme devotion to their profession, many of them have attained national reputation in their respective fields. Their service has not been confined to Ohio where most creditable work has been done, but has extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from



OHIO UNION
ERECTED IN 1907



GROUP OF FARM BUILDINGS, NEIL AVENUE
ERECTED IN 1907

northern Canada to southern Mexico, and from the Hawaiian Islands to Russia. The field of engineering and scientific literature is richer by many contributions from this faculty, and other educational institutions have been brought under its influence through the adoption of textbooks written by its members. The invaluable service rendered during the World War by the members of the faculty is recounted elsewhere in this history.

Among the activities of the University on behalf of the State one of the most interesting is that of the students in civil engineering. Each student in the department is required to supplement his theoretical training with some practical work before being awarded a degree.

For the past 15 years, therefore, during summer vacations the department has conducted a surveying camp for those students who had not secured such work for themselves at the beginning of vacation. Contracts for State work have then been taken and the campers delegated to the service under experienced instructors. Thus the following work has been done for the State and National Governments:

In 1905, 42 miles of the roads were surveyed in Yellowstone Park and the resulting maps drawn up during the following Christmas vacation. These elegant maps show points of interest to the tourist as well as all construction details needed for administrative purposes.

In 1908 a survey and fine map of Fort Ancient, property of the Ohio Archaeological Society, was made for the society, and in 1909 a determination of the State property lines along the south shore of Buckeye Lake. The maps of this latter survey now constitute the State's official record in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

In 1911, Lake Loramie was similarly surveyed for the State and in 1912 and 1914 surveys of State highways were made for the Ohio Highway Department near Ironton and Bellefontaine. Camp was divided in 1914 and one party surveyed the bounds of the newly acquired penitentiary grounds at London, O., making at the same time a topographic sur-

vey and map of the grounds on which the State Board of Administration proposed to put the new buildings.

In 1917 surveys for improvement of the Olentangy River, and in 1919 a complete topographic survey of all new grounds acquired by the University, was made for the Board of Trustees.

When State work was not to be had, surveys have been made for cities, railroads, and other corporations. Surveying work has been done in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, thus adding the pleasure of travel to the zest of doing real tasks.

In this way during the past 20 years every student in the department has been engaged on practical work unless prevented by illness or a similar untoward event, a record probably not paralleled by any college in the country.

Besides the foregoing student activities, the instructors in civil engineering have served the State in many and diverse capacities. The head of the department has for 16 years represented the various governors of Ohio as director of the Topographic Survey of the entire State. This work has been brought to a conclusion in advance of all other states west of the Alleghenies and there is now in preparation, a four-volume final report of the work, two of which have already been printed.

Professor C. E. Sherman, the head of the department, has also acted as commissioner for Ohio in finally surveying and monumenting the Ohio-Michigan boundary; has acted as consulting engineer on various projects for the State Superintendent of Public Works and for the State Utilities Commission, besides performing many lesser tasks. Among the latter was the preparation in 1909 of a series of 88 county highway maps for the State Highway Department (the first accurate highway maps the State has had) and the supervision of the fine new railroad map of Ohio for the State Printing Commission, in 1918.

Much assistance has been rendered the State Civil Service Commission by the instructors in civil engineering, and all in

all no fewer than 11 State departments have been furnished important assistance upon request.

The Department of Engineering Drawing, with Professor Thomas E. French as its head, is believed to have been the first department of graphics or drawing to be so named. Since then, because of the wide adoption of his book, "A Manual of Engineering Drawing," many colleges and technical schools have renamed similar departments to correspond.

A textbook, "Strength of Materials," by Professor J. E. Boyd, head of the Department of Mechanics, published in 1911, is largely used by technical schools and colleges in this country and by several foreign schools.

At the time of Professor N. W. Lord's death, William J. McCaughey took over the work in mineralogy, and became head of the Department of Mineralogy which was created in 1913. The courses in mineralogy have since been expanded, and new courses in microscopic mineralogy, thermo-chemical mineralogy, microscopic petrography, and applied mineralogy have been introduced. There is also graduate instruction in the application of mineralogical methods to other sciences. Such expansion has been made possible by the mineralogical researches of the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington. The department co-operates with the United States Bureau of Mines Experiment Station in the application of mineralogy to ceramic research.

In the Department of Electrical Engineering (Professor Francis C. Caldwell, head) there has been an enlargement of application courses in railways, illumination, telephones, and wireless telegraphy. Under Professor C. A. Wright, who came to the University in 1918, the work in telephone engineering has been greatly developed and connected with the telephone interests of the State.

The first instruction in radio was given in the spring of 1910 by Assistant Professor W. L. Upson of the Department of Electrical Engineering under the name of "wireless telegraphy." The radio station was started in the same year, first as a receiving station only but before the end of the year as

a transmitting station also. Under the direction of Roy A. Brown, the station was rapidly developed till among those connected with educational institutions it became one of the best in the country. At the time of the great flood of 1913 it formed the only means of communication between Columbus and the rest of the world. Messages were sent to the University of Michigan and relayed by land lines from there. During most of the period of its use as a telegraph station more or less regular communication with other college stations was maintained through the employment of student operators for several evenings each week. Though limited in resources it was among the first stations to adopt the use of the radio telephone. With the beginning of radio broadcasting it accepted its obligations to the people of the State and on June 19, 1922, with a 100-watt set constructed at the laboratory of the Electrical Engineering Department, began regular broadcasting of market reports, weather predictions, and news. In the early fall of 1922 the assembly of a 500-watt set was completed, by means of which the whole country was covered, even to the Pacific Coast. The station was operated by graduate assistants and students under the direction of Professor Brown. Early in the winter the broadcasting studio was furnished and equipped, largely with funds donated by the Franklin County Alumni Association, and a regular weekly schedule of evening entertainments and educational programs was undertaken. In the summer of 1923 the station was further strengthened by the addition of reserve equipment and the appointment of a program manager and regular operator, looking toward its being licensed as a first class or "B" station.

The Department of Chemistry (Dr. William McPherson, head) has laid stress upon graduate work. Of the 43 students who received the degree of Ph.D. in the University in the first nine years of the Graduate School, 20 selected their major work in the Department of Chemistry. During the same period, 149 students majoring in chemistry received the master's degree. During the academic year 1919-1920 there were 60 graduate students majoring in the department. In

1922 the library of the department was endowed by Mr. C. C. Sharp '88, of Nelsonville, O., with a gift of \$17,000, the income from which will be annually used in the purchase of books.

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The department has made noteworthy contributions to the science. Some of the most important of these contributions deal with investigations in the following lines of work: Structure of certain organic compounds; the products of oxidation of alcohols under different conditions; electrolytic preparation of amalgams; the changes involved in wood distillation; the utilization of mother liquors from the sugar-beet industry; the study of insecticides, brines, and paints; the structure of standard cells; the structure of certain complex inorganic compounds; refined analytical methods for the determination of important chemical data.

An event of the year 1916, notable at once because of its novelty and success, was the Congress of Human Engineering, initiated by Professor Dana J. Demorest and carried to a success through the co-operation of the faculty of the College of Engineering. It was held October 26 to 28, and was attended by many men occupying official positions in large corporations and by others engaged in important social service, who also participated in the programs. The purpose and effect of the congress were to give to students, employers, and employees knowledge of the human relationships that should be developed and maintained in all constructive enterprises.

A course in optometry was established in the Department of Physics in August, 1914, on the proposition of the Ohio State Optical Association to provide for the expenses the first year by a gift of \$2000, a guarantee of 10 students and the equipment necessary for the courses. Professor Charles Sheard was put in charge. In 1915 a four-year course in applied optics was approved, the first two years to be in the College of Arts. Later the Department of Applied Optics was created with Professor Howard D. Minchin as director.

In 1921 Dr. Curtis C. Howard, a member of the first graduating class, gave to the University \$200 for the purchase of

apparatus needed by the Department of Physics in its research work. The gift was made in honor of Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, first professor of physics at the University.

COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE

In 1913, while the Board of Trustees was considering the advisability of the establishment of a College of Medicine, there were overtures from the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College, a homeopathic institution resulting from the union of the Cleveland Homeopathic College of Cleveland and the Pulte Homeopathic College of Cincinnati. The trustees expressed their willingness to operate a homeopathic department or college and appointed a committee to make the necessary investigation. In the following March the trustees of the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College tendered to the Ohio State University their laboratory and anatomical equipment, their library of 1800 volumes, and their equity in the Huron Road property, estimated to be worth \$30,000; provided the Ohio State University would establish and maintain a homeopathic department in the College of Medicine, embracing a homeopathic dean and such professorships as the dean and the President of the University might consider necessary; also provided that it would accept the students of the Cleveland-Pulte institution with the rank and standing certified by the proper officers, protect the professional rights of the alumni of the college, and receive such records and papers as were necessary to that purpose; also provided that it would establish and maintain on the campus a homeopathic hospital for the State of Ohio, and that the premedical branches would be taught by the University as then constituted. In return, the Huron Road property was to be sold as soon as possible and the proceeds turned over to the Board of Trustees, and there was promise of the undivided support of the homeopathic medical profession in Cleveland and the State, and the surrender to the Board of Trustees of all control of the department. The proposition was signed by the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College, by C. E. Sawyer and R. O. Keiser, a duly

authorized special committee. The proposition was referred to a committee for examination and report.

In May, 1914, the Board of Trustees declared by resolution that the time had come to establish a College of Homeopathic Medicine, and decided to open facilities for such instruction in the following September. Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, dean of the College of Homeopathic Medicine, University of Michigan, was invited to confer with the trustees and subsequently assisted in the organization of the college. The creation of a second college of medicine was not without its criticism, but there was no interruption of the project.

Dr. Claude A. Burrett was elected dean, and a faculty of four professors and eight graduate and student assistants was organized. The "Little Dorm" on Neil Avenue was put in repair and in October, 1914, was occupied as a hospital, with Jessie Harrod as chief nurse and a staff consisting of an assistant at night, a teacher of surgical nursing, a house physician, and eight student nurses. In the teaching departments 39 students were enrolled the first year. In April, 1915, Dr. T. A. McCann of Dayton gave to the college \$500 for research work. In November, 1915, with \$30,000 from the sale of the Cleveland property, gifts by members of the profession, and an appropriation from the interest on the endowment fund, the erection of the Homeopathic Hospital near the Neil Avenue entrance to the campus was begun. In his report for the year ending June 30, 1916, the dean announced a gift to the college by Edward A. Deeds and C. F. Kettering of Dayton of \$2500 for research work and the further equipment of the materia medica and clinical laboratories, as well as the Departments of Surgery, and Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.

In the following year the new hospital was completed and occupied, making a total capacity in both buildings of 87 beds. Mr. Kettering made another gift to the college of \$8000 for the development of the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and the Women's Homeopathic League of Ohio, Mrs. L. C. Laylin, president, undertook the raising of a fund to give financial aid to worthy students. A training school for

nurses was organized, with Lois Campbell as principal and Lelia McGuire as dietitian. From the first the hospital rendered an important campus service, which was increased with the wartime demands.

In September, 1916, the requirement of two years of other college work for entrance became effective, the effort here, as in other colleges of specialized work, being to raise the standard of general education of its graduates. In 1919 Dean Burrett reported the establishment of relations with the State Board of Charities, whereby the sick in its charge were to be cared for at the hospital, and that to further this important work a subdepartment of pediatrics had been created. A gift of \$5000 by F. P. Beaver of Dayton toward the provision of suitable quarters for experimentation and research was also reported.

In January, 1920, Mr. Kettering gave to the college 60 milligrams of radium, valued at \$7200, to be used in the treatment of patients at the hospital clinic, and later in the same year gave 1000 shares of the common capital stock of the General Motors Corporation, of the par value of \$100 each, imposing these conditions: (1) that the control, management, and administration of the stock and of the money realized from the sale thereof be vested in the Board of Trustees and their successors; (2) that said gift be administered for the use and the benefit of the College of Homeopathic Medicine. The gift was accepted, the resolution receiving the votes of four trustees, Dr. Mendenhall dissenting and explaining his vote in a statement which was made a part of the record. He based his objection on the second condition which he held would have a strong tendency to perpetuate the existence in the University of two colleges of medicine, which he regarded as unnecessary and wasteful. He argued that, if the second condition were omitted and the fund given for general medical research, a desirable readjustment would be greatly hastened, and results antagonistic to the best interests of the University would be escaped. In the summer of 1922, as narrated in Chapter I, instruction in homeopathic medicine was abandoned.

COLLEGE OF LAW

To the narrative of the rise and growth of the College of Law, as given in the preceding volume, there is little to be added. The decade ending with 1920 was one of progress under the administration of Dean J. J. Adams. The features of this development were the growth of the library, now numbering 22,000 volumes, and the raising of the requirements of admission. In April, 1914, the following was adopted by the Board of Trustees, on recommendation of President Thompson, and made effective in September, 1915:

Graduates of approved universities or colleges, and students who, in addition to the entrance requirements, have completed a course of study equivalent to that required in the first two years of the course leading to a degree in the College of Arts of the Ohio State University, are admitted to the College of Law as candidates for the degree of LL.B.

Candidates for a certificate must meet the same requirements as candidates for a degree, except that work equivalent to one, instead of two years in the College of Arts, is required.

There have been a few changes in the faculty. W. B. Cockley continued as instructor, assistant professor, and professor till his resignation in June, 1917. Judges Shauck, Dillon, and Kinhead retired from the instructional force, and Clarence D. Laylin was appointed professor, in 1915. In November, 1916, William H. Page resigned, effective at the end of the semester, and the resignation was accepted.

The faculty in 1920 was: John J. Adams, dean and professor; George W. Rightmire, Alonzo H. Tuttle, Clarence D. Laylin, and Joseph W. Madden, professors, the last named having been elected in 1919.

Owing to the stress of the war, the college was closed during part of the year 1918-1919. Its average enrollment for six years prior to that had been 167. From the establishment of the college in 1891 to 1920, degrees were granted as follows: LL.B. 495, LL.M. 20, J.D. 25.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

The establishment of the College of Medicine as a part of

the University in 1914 was a transfer of medical educational efforts that had existed in Columbus for nearly 60 years. Starling Medical College had been established in 1846 through the gift by Lyne Starling of an architecturally beautiful building on State Street. Later, the Columbus Medical College had been established by Dr. J. W. Hamilton and others on Long Street. After a period of creditable rivalry, these had been combined and later a third institution, the Ohio Medical University, had appeared on Park Street with which, after some years, Starling Medical College had been combined under the name of Starling-Ohio Medical College, both the buildings on State Street and Park Street being utilized. There was a vision of greater things for both the college and the University when Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the University, was elected president of the college. Property difficulties were ultimately overcome, and the Legislature authorized, in a bill introduced by Senator E. G. Lloyd, the creation in the University not only of a College of Medicine, but also of a College of Dentistry.

At the May, 1913, meeting of the trustees of the Ohio State University, President Thompson presented a proposal from the trustees of Starling-Ohio to transfer the real and personal property of that institution to them, provided they would maintain colleges of medicine and dentistry, accept the students in medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy with the rank and standing as certified by the proper officers of Starling-Ohio and take the necessary steps to protect the professional rights of the alumni, receiving and preserving the necessary records and papers. A description of the property accompanied the proposition, which was signed by W. O. Thompson, president; Thomas C. Hoover, vice-president; William R. Lazenby, secretary; William J. Means, treasurer; John Edwin Brown, Frank Winders, C. F. Clark, F. J. Heer, Edgar B. Kinkhead, Charles S. Hamilton, Andrew Timberman, and Henry J. Booth. A supplementary proposition was later received, offering to turn over, in addition to the properties, cash on hand, after payment of all bills—a balance estimated at \$12,000.

These propositions were accepted in January, 1914, by the trustees, who adopted resolutions establishing the College of Medicine and the College of Dentistry. The property, which was transferred in March, consisted of two lots and a college and hospital building on Park Street, subject to a lease by the Protestant Hospital Association, and three lots on State Street, on which the Starling Medical College Building is located, besides all chattel and personal property. Dr. W. J. Means was elected dean of the College of Medicine, which included departments in anatomy, pathology and bacteriology, bio-chemistry, physiology, therapeutics, surgery, medicine and clinical medicine, obstetrics, and surgical specialties. Twenty-four salaried professors and assistants were appointed, together with a faculty of 66 local physicians of honorary service. For the Protestant and St. Francis Hospitals, internes, clinical teachers, and clerks were provided, as well as a pharmacist and clerk for each of the hospital dispensaries. Two years' college work was set as the entrance requirement, effective in September, 1915. In 1914-1915 the student enrollment was 231; in the following year it was 188.

In 1916 the college was reorganized. There had come a feeling that the college could not grow or render service as it should, while it depended largely on the gratuitous service of physicians. The responsibility of the State to do the utmost for the student was keenly felt, and a plan was sought whereby the continuous service of fewer instructors on a basis of compensation could be secured. Dr. Means retired from the deanship, and Dr. E. F. McCampbell was elected to the position, the Board of Trustees at the same time adopting resolutions of appreciation of the gratuitous services of the many physicians who had made up the faculty. Nine departments were established, each in charge of salaried instructors, as follows: Anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry and pharmacology, pathology, bacteriology, surgery and gynecology, medicine, obstetrics, ophthalmology and oto-laryngology, and public health and sanitation, instruction in fundamentals being given in other colleges. This change reduced the faculty from

117 to 70 and increased the budget from \$78,000 to \$100,000.

A new vigor in administration, instruction, and research was at once apparent. Courses were given in preventive medicine, industrial hygiene, public health and public-health nursing and much medico-social work was done in connection with the hospitals and dispensaries and in co-operation with the philanthropic agencies of Columbus. Then came the World War, claiming the services of some members of the faculty and ultimately of Dean McCampbell, as well as of prospective students. The enrollment of the college in 1917, 1918, and 1919 was respectively 151, 122, and 113, not counting those who were taking in other colleges the necessary fundamental work.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The first suggestion relative to instruction in pharmacy at the University was made by Professor Sidney A. Norton of the Chemistry Department, in his report in 1878 to President Orton. "The students," he said, "will also be assisted in any special branch of the science that they may desire, and the department will take up in detail topics which relate to pharmacy, medicine, and other sciences in which the principles of chemistry are applied." Again in 1879, in asking for special equipment and materials, he said that "if some of this equipment and materials were of substances used in pharmacy, our students could with little trouble make a fair beginning in pharmaceutical chemistry. For lack of this instruction several of our students have left to obtain this special instruction in pharmacy elsewhere."

What was probably the first instruction in pharmacy was reported by Professor Norton to the President in 1883-1884 in the statement that "Mr. David O'Brine, assistant in chemistry, has conducted a voluntary class in materia medica," adding that this experiment "indicates that a field is open in this direction to the University, and it is in my power to add that, if suitable facilities were offered, it would be easy to obtain the services of a competent pharmacist who could arrange a

course which would satisfy the requirements of the State Board of Pharmacy. Moreover, I believe that it is desirable that the University undertake this work, because the State requires that young men intending to enter pharmacy should pursue a course of study in science, but has made no provision for it."

The influences for the provision of the instruction were cumulative—the enthusiasm of Professor Norton, the approval of President Scott, the faculty, and the trustees, and the enactment by the General Assembly of the first law fixing requirements for the practice of pharmacy. It was found that almost all of the branches necessary to be taught in such a school were already taught in the University, and that the only thing needed to make such a course thorough and complete was the aid of a practical pharmacist to give a course of lectures on the subject. So, as President Scott said, "in order that the University might fulfill its obligation to supply every reasonable demand for the means of higher instruction," instruction in pharmacy was begun in September, 1884, with George Beecher Kauffman in charge, as an adjunct of the Department of Chemistry. At first the work consisted of three lectures a week. The creation of the Department of Pharmacy followed, with the elaboration of a three-year course, high-school graduates being eligible to admission. In 1895, the department was created a college and Professor Kauffman was elected the first dean. In 1900, the better to meet the needs of students and to modernize the work, the three-year course was abolished, and a two-year course leading to a certificate, and a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, were offered. Professor Kauffman continued as dean for more than 20 years, until failing health compelled him to relinquish his work and active connection with the college. In 1915, when he was granted a year's leave of absence on account of his disability, Professor Clair A. Dye was appointed acting dean, becoming dean in 1921. Professor Dye began as student assistant in pharmacy and chemistry in 1891. In 1894 he was made assistant in pharmacy,

in 1898 assistant professor, in 1906 associate professor, and in 1909 professor.

Since the establishment of the Department of Pharmacy, 420 students have been graduated and in addition many have been trained as pharmacists and have successfully registered in this and other states, while still others have been trained in technical subjects and thus have been fitted for other professions.

In connection with the college there was organized in 1892 the Ohio State University Pharmaceutical Association, open to all students in the college. In the years that have followed it has served to make students acquainted, to deepen their professional interest, and to broaden their knowledge.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

In 1884 Professor Albert H. Tuttle, who taught the biological sciences at the University, recommended the establishment of a veterinary museum in order that trained veterinarians might be sent into every county in the State "to combat the diseases of livestock which entailed such large and increasing losses to the agricultural interests of the State." The Legislature appropriated \$2000, one-fourth of which was used to construct a small brick building for anatomical dissection and the remainder for equipment.

In 1885 H. J. Detmers of the University of Illinois was elected professor of veterinary science. With him came the first professional and technical work in veterinary medicine ever taught in Ohio. Dr. N. S. Townshend, a physician, professor of agriculture, gave lectures on materia medica and in them discussed some of the common diseases of animals, with which he was familiar, but as there were no professional students in the University he made no attempt to give more than seemed to be needed for the animal husbandman. Dr. Detmers at once drew up a course of instruction in veterinary medicine covering a period of four years and requiring as entrance high-school graduation. As he was entirely alone, with-

out equipment or facilities, and as the existing veterinary colleges at that time offered only two-year courses, the entrance requirements to which were much lower, no veterinary students were attracted to the University. At that time there was no organization of the University into the schools or colleges. Each major subject was included in a department. Deans were unknown on the campus.

In 1888 a school of veterinary medicine was established and Dr. Detmers was made its chief. It was closely affiliated with the Department of Agriculture, the secretary of the School of Agriculture, Professor Lazenby, acting also as the secretary of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

In 1890, largely through the personal efforts and persistency of Dr. Detmers, the Legislature appropriated \$4000 for the erection and equipment of a veterinary hospital. For the next 12 years this building served as the headquarters of the Veterinary School and for a time of the college.

In 1895, when Dr. Canfield was president of the University, a complete reorganization of the institution took place. The School of Veterinary Medicine became a college with its own faculty and dean. Dr. Detmers retired and Dr. David Stuart White was appointed dean by the Board of Trustees. There were in that year but 12 students in the college, but under the new regime began a vigorous growth. The faculty was strengthened and the number of students was correspondingly increased.

In 1901 a veterinary laboratory was constructed at a cost of \$35,000. Six years later the Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to erect and equip a veterinary clinic building, later supplementing that appropriation with another of \$17,500 for equipment.

In 1910, with its 205 candidates for degrees and 150 other students, the college, in point of attendance, ranked first in all the United States, though third in point of revenue.

The best criterion of a college is its product, the alumni. The graduates of the college in 1920 numbering 693, have been

uniformly successful. Whether in practice, national, state, or municipal sanitary work, teaching or research, or in the army, they have made good. During the late war the graduates of the college attained high rank in the military service and several of them were decorated by foreign governments for the efficient service they had rendered. In scientific research several of the graduates have made notable contributions. Most outstanding in this regard was the work of Dr. Mark Francis '87 with Southern cattle fever in Texas. Through his pioneer work with this and other animal plagues in that State, the cattle industry was placed on a secure basis and made a profitable asset of the State.

Realizing that the most important contribution the University could make to veterinary medicine was to inject into the profession men of greater intelligence, education, and training, in 1914 the entrance requirements were increased to high-school graduation and the curriculum was lengthened to four years. This action, coupled with the unusual economic conditions created by the Great War, reduced the student numbers. On the other hand, all of the private veterinary schools, with one or two exceptions, have closed their doors, reducing the number of schools from 22 to 14, 12 of which are connected with State institutions in the United States and Canada. As the livestock of the United States alone is valued at \$10,000,000,000, \$200,000,000 of which are lost annually by disease, it would seem that the intelligent, well-trained veterinarian will always find lucrative positions in one of the many phases of veterinary medicine open to him.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

The graduate work at the University had its beginning in the early 1890's. Occasionally a graduate of some Ohio college came for further study in lines not possible at his Alma Mater, and a few of the University graduates returned for an additional year's work which, if successfully accomplished, led to a master's degree. The equipment and facilities of the University in library and laboratory were not at the time ade-



THE FIRST HOSPITAL BUILDING

ERECTED IN 1914



BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY BUILDING
ERECTED IN 1914

quate to high-grade research work, and the regular duties of the instructional force gave them little time for graduate instruction. But in 1902, in consideration of increased facilities and the desire on the part of other colleges of the State, a Graduate School was organized in the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science. A separate college was not created at that time because it was uncertain how far the State would support this highest form of education. The administration of the school was vested in an administrative board selected from the faculty of the college, while the legislative power as to the terms and conditions under which the graduate work might be carried on and higher degrees earned was retained by the faculty of the Arts College. The work was not confined to specific courses, but each student was left, subject to the approval of the board, to choose his major study, together with one or two minor studies, the professors in charge arranging the details, supervising the work, conducting the examination and passing judgment on the thesis. Two higher degrees were offered—M.A. requiring at least one year's residence at work on not more than three subjects, and Ph.D. requiring resident specialized work in one principal and one or two subordinate fields, for not less than three years.

Professor George W. Knight, chairman of the administrative board, in his report in 1906, said:

In all branches of science, dependent as they must be upon ample laboratory equipment, apparatus, and appliances, the University is equalled by none other in the State and by few in the West. For work in theoretical, experimental, and applied science, there is good provision for many varied lines of investigation. In literature, history, economics, sociology, and political science, dependent largely upon library resources and material for advanced work, the equipment of the University, to which may be added the State Library at the State House, is better than that afforded at any other institution in Ohio, but must be largely increased in the near future, if the Graduate School is to win and maintain its proper place.

A system of graduate assistantships had been created, their holders being required to render a limited amount of

laboratory or other service in the departments in which they were working. The foundation had also been laid for the Stillman W. Robinson fellowship in mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering. The Legislature had not only given recognition to the graduate work, but had "seemingly required the University to maintain and develop its graduate instruction." The situation was, therefore ripe for the following recommendation which President Thompson made in his annual communication to the faculty in 1906:

For some years the several departments of the University offered facilities for students to pursue graduate work. Later, the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science provided a definite plan through the Graduate Board. Other colleges are still under the general and somewhat indefinite plan that obtained through the University before the organization of the Graduate Board. The time seems to have arrived when all graduate work of the University should be put into systematic form and a definite policy pursued.

This recommendation was referred by the faculty to a committee, with the added suggestion by the President that it take into consideration the question of specializing in the master's degree. In May, 1908, the committee reported to the faculty, recommending the organization of all graduate work into a Graduate School, with its own faculty and dean, the latter to be elected by the Board of Trustees, upon the recommendation of the President, after nomination by the faculty of the Graduate School. The report was adopted and referred to the trustees for approval. The trustees having taken no action, the faculty in May, 1911, requested them to return the report for modification. This having been done, the matter was referred to a second and different committee which reported a plan similar to the first except that the administration of the school was vested, not in a faculty, but in a Graduate Council of 13 members which should report to the University Faculty, the legislative body of the Graduate School as it was also of the seven colleges. Of the 13 members of the Graduate Council, one, elected by the trustees, was to be dean and the others were to be appointed by the President, four every three years. This report was approved by the trustees in June, 1911.

Professor William McPherson, Ph.D. was elected dean and the President appointed the following as the other members of the first Graduate Council: Professor Herbert Osborn, who became secretary, and Professors Benjamin L. Bowen, Francis C. Caldwell, Alfred D. Cole, Frank P. Graves, Matthew B. Hammond, George W. Knight, Harry W. Kuhn, Joseph A. Leighton, George H. McKnight, Charles S. Prosser, and Alfred Vivian. The personnel has necessarily changed with the years, but Dr. McPherson continues as dean. His service has been continuous except in 1917-1919 when he was engaged in chemical warfare service and Professor H. R. Spencer and, later, Professor Wilbur H. Siebert served as acting dean.

With the Graduate School now definitely established and organized, the influences for its adequate support accumulated. In 1913 the Legislature further recognized it with an appropriation item of \$2500 which was used for two fellowships of \$500 each and six scholarships of \$250 each, with the remission of all fixed University fees. In the following year the Board of Trustees was able to set aside annually \$10,000 to establish a system of fellowships and scholarships, and six fellows and 27 scholars were thus provided for.

At a conference of representatives of the state-supported institutions of higher education in 1915, the following resolution was adopted:

That we unanimously concur in the opinion that the interests of higher education in Ohio require one well equipped and well organized Post-graduate School at the Ohio State University conferring all post-graduate degrees. However, the Graduate School may confer the master's degree upon candidates who have pursued their graduate studies under qualified instructors at Ohio University and at Miami University, which institutions shall have representation upon the Board of Control of the Graduate School of the Ohio State University.

In accordance with this the membership of the Graduate Council was increased to 15, one member being appointed by Ohio University and one by Miami University, and graduate work at those institutions was dropped, except that members of the instructional forces with lesser rank than professor

might pursue graduate work for master's degree there, subject to the supervision and control of the Graduate Council.

In 1916 came the establishment by the trustees of research professorships, welcomed by Dean McPherson in his report that year as an event of the greatest importance, owing to its encouragement of research work at the University. As a further step in the same direction the Graduate Council urged upon the University authorities the establishment of a series of University studies of a literary and scientific character, under the editorial supervision of the Council. This project received the approval of the University Faculty, and the publication of studies was begun with the printing of the results of an investigation by Professor H. C. Hockett, entitled "Western Influence on Political Parties in 1825." Other published studies have been as follows: "The Realistic Presentation of American Characters in Native American Plays Prior to 1870," by Dr. Perley I. Reed; "The Loyalists of Pennsylvania," by Wilbur H. Siebert; "The Relation of Plant Succession to Crop Production," by Adolph E. Waller, and "A Synopsis of the Genus *Chlorotetrix*," by Dwight M. DeLong; "The Karen People of Burma," by Harry Ignatius Marshall; "A History of Parliamentary Privileges in England," by Carl Wittke; "The Indian and Pioneer Tales in the Writings of the Upper Ohio Valley," by Mary Meek Atkeson; "The Journal of Alexander Chesney," by E. Alfred Jones; "Contribution in Geography," by Robert F. Griggs.

In 1912 the Graduate School established relations with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station whereby members of the station's staff engaged in research work there might receive a graduate degree at the University. In 1914, by co-operation with the State Board of Health, graduate courses relating to public health and sanitation were established; and in 1917, in connection with the College of Medicine, graduate courses in anatomy, pathology, physiology, and physiological chemistry.

During the nine years ending in 1920, the total enrollment of the Graduate School, the summer sessions included, was

2473. Of this total, the summer sessions had contributed 918. In the same period it granted 533 degrees as follows: M.Sc. 167, M.A. 420, C.E. 1, Ph.D. 45.

The following fellowships have been privately endowed and are now operative: The Stillman W. Robinson fellowship in mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering, \$500 annually; the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co. fellowship in chemistry, \$750 annually, and the Grasselli Chemical Co. fellowship in chemistry, \$750 annually.

In the spring of 1921 the Graduate Council recommended and the University Faculty adopted the following, establishing a closer relation between the state-supported and other universities and colleges of the State:

That an effort be made to secure, from time to time, representative scholars who are members of the faculties of Ohio colleges to give graduate courses in this University; that such scholars during the year in which this service is rendered be eligible to membership in the Graduate Council, and that the membership of the Council be increased to permit of such appointments.

The first act under the new policy was the engagement of Dr. Henry R. Bourne, professor of history, Western Reserve University, to deliver a series of lectures in April of the following year.

The Council in 1920 was constituted as follows: William McPherson, Ph.D., dean and chairman; George M. Bolling, Ph.D., secretary; Lewis F. Anderson, Ph.D.; William L. Evans, Ph.D.; Joseph Alexander Leighton, Ph.D.; George H. McKnight, Ph.D.; Raymond C. Osburn, Ph.D.; Jay Boardman Park, D.Sc.; Rudolph Pintner, Ph.D.; Christopher E. Sherman, C.E.; Wilbur H. Siebert, M.A.; Alpheus W. Smith, Ph.D., and Edgar Nelson Transeau, Ph.D.—all of the Ohio State University. Edwin Watts Chubb, M.A., Litt.D. is the representative of Ohio University, and Harvey C. Brill, Ph.D., the representative of Miami University.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Summer instruction of a sort has been carried on at the University for over 30 years. In the minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 5, 1891, this item appears:

President Scott was authorized to grant the use of rooms at the University to such members of the faculty as desire to conduct summer schools during the vacation, the trustees to be at no expense for fuel, lights, or janitor service.

On April 10, 1895, the Board granted to members of the faculty authority to establish a summer school and authorized the expenditure of \$200 from the regular advertising fund, as "an aid to advertising the University." Again on March 3, 1898, "the use of needed rooms and laboratories" was granted to the professor in charge of the summer school, "on the same terms as heretofore." The next reference in the minutes to the subject was on January 23, 1900, when the President presented \$14 to the Board, saying that the sum had been received from students in payment of laboratory fees, and really belonged to the University, instead of to the teachers of the summer school.

These fragmentary items tell the story. The governing body of the University permitted this summer instruction, but assumed no financial or other responsibility for it. Professor A. C. Barrows of the Department of English Literature, was dean of the Summer Schools of 1896-1897, and associated with him were about 20 other members of the faculty. Courses were offered in botany, chemistry, English literature, geology, Greek, Latin, law, mathematics, philosophy, rhetoric, zoology, and entomology. The fees depended somewhat upon the number of courses taken, but in 1896 the minimum was \$7.50, which in 1897 was increased to \$10, and in 1898 to \$15. Credit on a University course was given or not at the will of each head of department. In 1897 a pedagogical conference was held in connection with the school from July 19 to 30, and in 1898 special prominence was given in the bulletin to a summer library school.

In his annual communication to the faculty in 1904, President Thompson proposed a Summer School under the direct control of the University authorities, expressing the opinion that it was the University's opportunity and that "failure to lay hold of it would be to throw away a considerable influence in the near future." Manual training was just then being introduced into many of the best high schools of the State. This branch, for which qualified teachers were sadly needed, together with "the most important topics of the high-school curriculum," the President thought, should receive special attention in the summer instruction. The University was already maintaining the Lake Laboratory, summer shopwork and a four-weeks summer course for engineers, and the President was willing, with the approval of the faculty, to ask the Board of Trustees for sufficient funds to put the Summer School into operation. At the November, 1904, meeting of the faculty, a report covering the scope and organization of the proposed school was submitted by Professors Edward Orton, Jr., J. V. Denney, David R. Major, and A. D. Cole, and was adopted, being later approved by the Board of Trustees. According to this report, the work offered in the several courses was to be identical both in quality and amount with that of the regular academic year. At first the taking of a course was optional, and auditors were distinctly encouraged, and a few special and noncredit courses were offered.

The first summer term under the new arrangement was held June 27 to August 4, 1905, and every year since then the school has been maintained. The principal changes in the plan of operation have been the lengthening of the term from six weeks to eight, in 1908, the adaptation in 1912 of the admission requirements to those of the regular sessions of the University, and the co-ordination of the work so that for that in summer the student received precisely the same credit as for work of a similar kind during a semester of the regular academic year.

The following have served as deans of the Summer School since 1905: J. V. Denney, two years; A. D. Cole, one year; W.

T. Magruder, one year; F. P. Graves, three years; Karl D. Swartzel, three years; George W. Knight, one year; M. B. Evans, five years. The attendance in 1905 was 322 and with the exception of a few years has steadily increased until in 1920 it was 1239, and in 1921, 1562.

The Board of Trustees, in the fall of 1920, authorized and instructed the Administrative Council to prescribe the courses and determine the character of the work for the summer of 1921. The result was a modification of previous procedure so as to adapt the courses to the needs, especially of those engaged in public-school education and graduate students. With the adoption of the four-quarter system, beginning in July, 1922, the Summer School became a regular quarter of the school year.

DEAN OF WOMEN

In the autumn of 1909, President Thompson, in his annual communication to the University Faculty, noted that there had been for some time a feeling among the alumnae, as well as among the faculty, favorable to the creation of the position of dean of women. In fact, a formal petition for the provision of such an official had been presented to the Board of Trustees. The proponents of the project had in view two things: the social betterment of the young women students and co-operation by the young women graduates, under the prescribed conditions, with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in its work among college women. It had been requested that the dean have a teaching position and be a member of the University Faculty, and the President, presenting briefly some of the problems involved, referred the matter to the faculty for consideration.

It was not till February, 1912, that the Board of Trustees took formal action on the petitions that had in the meantime accumulated from the Women's Council, the Cleveland Alumnae Association, and others. Then, on the recommendation of the President, it authorized an official to be known as advisor of women, and referred the matter to the next budget for en-



SHOPS BUILDING
ERECTED IN 1917



CAMPBELL HALL (HOME ECONOMICS)

ERECTED IN 1917

actment. However, in the following September the board elected Miss Caroline M. Breyfogle, Ph.D., dean of women, with the rank of professor and authorized her to offer courses in Biblical literature and history. She entered at once upon her duties.

Four tasks Dean Breyfogle set for herself: improvement and regulation of the housing of out-of-town women students; the conservation of their health; the giving of advice as to courses of study and methods of work and life; and the promotion of the religious and idealistic side of woman student life. Aside from the private homes of the vicinity, Oxley Hall with its two annexes and two sorority houses were the only places available for rooming, while many women students were taking their meals at restaurants and cafeterias. The dean established closer relations between the matrons of the private houses renting rooms, organized the women students for their own government while occupying such quarters, classified the private homes as to their desirability for this use and secured employment, as far as possible, for those who found it necessary to maintain themselves.

In 1912-1913, the enrollment of women students was 28.1 percent of the total; in the following year, Dean Breyfogle reported the enrollment of 881 women students, or 28 percent of the total. Of these 371 were rooming in private houses other than their own homes. Two hundred of these roomers, she reported, skirmish for their meals. She held that the situation was a menace to both students and University, and made a plea for some extension of the excellent conditions prevailing in Oxley Hall.

The gains for the women of the University during the administration of Dean Breyfogle were: the admission of the Ohio State Alumnae into the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the granting by the President and Board of Trustees of self-governing powers to the Women's Student Council, the development of better and larger rooming houses for women students, the establishment of a weekly lecture for freshmen on problems of academic and community life, as well as mat-

ters of good health, the securing of student loans from both individuals and women's clubs, the introduction of vocational conferences, and the closer co-operation of the employment bureau of the dean's office with the State Employment Bureau on the one hand and the commercial and industrial world on the other. During Dean Breyfogle's administration, the great need for a Woman's Building was successfully presented to the General Assembly. An appropriation was made, but erection of the structure was delayed by the high cost of labor and materials. The old library room in Orton Hall was used as a Woman's Union until it was taken for war purposes. Dean Breyfogle established courses in the history and development of thought in the Old and New Testament and in the history of religions, the enrollment in which demonstrated their academic importance.

Dean Breyfogle resigned in 1918, and was succeeded by Mrs. George L. Converse who served as acting dean for a year. The position was permanently filled in 1920 by the election of Miss Elisabeth Conrad, Ph.D., present dean and assistant professor in the Romance Languages Department.

Dean Conrad, in her report to the President in July, 1920, called attention to the fact that out of 1611 women registered in September, 1919, 926 were from outside of Columbus, thus making the housing problem very great. The President and Board of Trustees took the matter under consideration and appointed Miss Mary Louise Brown as assistant to the dean. Miss Brown took up her work in August, 1920, and had under her supervision during the first semester of 1920-1921 approximately 150 houses in which women students were living.

The need for a Woman's Building and Gymnasium for women was again brought to the Board of Trustees in view of the registration of 1850 women in the fall of 1920. By special action of the Board, it was decided to use the \$240,000 appropriated before the war for the erection of a building which, though recognized as totally inadequate, would in part meet the needs of both the Social and Physical Education Departments.

Dean Conrad made no marked changes in the organization or type of work undertaken by the office of Dean of Women, considering as the three chief interests of the office: first, the housing of women students with a view to giving them as far as possible an atmosphere conducive to study and health; second, the supervising of women's organizations, campus activities, and social life in an advisory capacity; third, special supervision and follow-up work for all girls on probation or with low academic standing, in an attempt to determine causes and remedy unsatisfactory conditions under which these young people are working.

Dean Conrad resigned in January, 1926, and Jessica Foster, M.A., who had been assistant dean, was made Acting Dean.

CHAPTER III

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The Library, Its Humble Beginning and Growth—Early Locations and Removals—How the Present Building Was Obtained—Edward Orton Memorial Library—The Military Department, Its Establishment and Present Status—Origin and Growth of the Christian Associations—Student Pastors—School of Religion—Development of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Books have always been among the first of American college acquisitions; in fact, small collections of books have often been the nucleus of college interest and activity. It was not essentially different at the Ohio State University. In the report of the first secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Joseph Sullivan, March 1, 1873, it is noted that "a generous donation of scientific, agricultural, and law books by John G. Deshler, Sr., and Henry C. Noble form the nucleus of a library" for the new Agricultural and Mechanical College. This donation included broken sets of the publications of various foreign societies, related mostly to entomology, and a set entitled, "The Natural History of New York." William S. Sullivan, shortly before his death in 1873, gave a few volumes of "Flora Braziliensis," on the condition, which was faithfully complied with, that the college keep up the subscription. To these gifts by residents of Columbus, there were soon added some religious books. The Church of the New Jerusalem sent a few volumes of the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg, and the Unitarian Publishing House sent some products of its press.

These and other books variously acquired were housed in the first-floor room at the left of the entrance to what is now University Hall, and were put in charge of Professor Joseph



COMMUNICATION LABORATORY
ERECTED IN 1918



HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY BUILDING
ERECTED IN 1914

Millikin, who was succeeded in this not arduous task by Professor Josiah R. Smith who records the fact that the number of volumes was less than 1000. Walnut cases called alcoves ran around the room, and near the window stood a small table which served for every purpose of accessioning, indexing, and charging. All information necessary for the use of the library was given on a placard on the door, and on a gray-blue label pasted inside the cover of each book. There it was to be learned that:

1. The library is open for the withdrawal of books on Tuesdays and Fridays from 1:30 p. m. to 2 p. m.
2. Students are allowed to take two books at a time, if they wish.
3. All books must be returned or renewed within two weeks.
4. Books of reference such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc., are not to be taken from the room.

Student assistants were employed to have immediate charge of the library and, while it was in its original location, Miss Belle S. Swickard, now Mrs. William Brotherton of Detroit, and Miss Minnie E. Bird of Zanesville filled this position, under Professor Smith.

When Professor Smith went to Europe in 1881, the care of the Library fell to Professor S. C. Derby, who says that in 1883, under the stimulus of small appropriations, the Library had increased to 2402 volumes. In 1884 the General Assembly appropriated \$5000 for "removal and addition to the Library." During the summer of that year the Library was transferred to the room at the east end of the third story of University Hall, which had just been vacated by the Department of Botany and Horticulture. The new quarters were equipped and a card catalogue made, all for less than \$600. The remainder of the appropriation was spent in the purchase of about 2000 books, the selection having the careful attention of the faculty, especially Professors Smith and Derby, who alternated in the care of the Library, with the assistance of Miss Olive Jones, whose connection with the Library began in 1887.

In June, 1893, Miss Jones became the first librarian, the service of her predecessors having been only incidental or addi-

tional to their instructional duties. In November of that year, when the Library had reached the magnitude of 13,000 volumes, it was removed to Orton Hall, the entire east side of which had been fitted up for the purpose. The quarters consisted of a basement room 40x70 feet, with some small work-rooms adjoining, and a main-floor room of the same size, two stories high. Across the main-floor room from east to west ran an 8-foot screen of quarter-sawed oak and glass, with an opening through which books were issued. Later, to provide room for the increasing number of books, a balcony was built around the main room and the screen was removed.

In 1895, the Law School was moved into Orton Hall, and the north part of the basement was turned into a recitation-room, while the law library occupied three sections of cases in the northeast corner. The crowding of those days of Library growth and effort to serve is still a painful memory. The law library was the first to escape, going first to the southeast corner of the first floor of University Hall, and thence to the basement immediately below, where it remained till the present quarters in Page Hall were ready for it.

It had been expected that the main Library would remain in Orton Hall only a short time, but it lingered there for 19 years, serving as it could in increasingly crowded quarters. Then quite unexpectedly came the golden promise of relief. Professor Alonzo H. Tuttle, of the College of Law, was a member of the Ohio Senate from the Franklin County district in 1909-1910. His interest in the Library situation was keen, and when the bill carrying the University appropriation of only \$50,000 for repairs (all the University authorities had been able to obtain), reached the Senate, he moved the insertion of an item of \$250,000 for a new library building. Overtures quickly followed—one proposing support of the motion if an appropriation of \$100,000 were made for Miami University, and another of help, if he would give his vote for an appropriation for the decadent canals. It was a moment of temptation, but Senator Tuttle rejected the overtures, maintaining that every appropriation should be made on its merits.

The result demonstrated his wisdom. The item of \$250,000 for a library building was inserted, and the bill was returned to the House of Representatives for concurrence. The House refused, and the bill went to conference, where the battle was again fought and won. Thanks to the friends of the University and to the personal friends of Senator Tuttle, the Senate stood firm, and the House was ultimately brought to concurrence.

In December, 1912, the splendid new Library Building was ready for occupancy. During the stay in Orton Hall, the books had been increasing in number at the rate of 6000 a year, so that when moving time actually came, there were 120,000 books, exclusive of the mass of unbound material, to be transferred to the new quarters. It was a great task, successfully accomplished by student workers under the direction of C. W. Reeder, reference librarian. Into so small a space had the Library been crowded that there was no adequate realization, except by the workers themselves, of the magnitude of the Library until it began to be unfolded in the new building. The staff then numbered 25; in 1920 it numbered 35, while the number of volumes had increased to approximately 210,000.

The foundation of the document collection was early laid, through the interest and urgent advice of Professor C. Newton Brown. Later, at the request of Captain Alexis Cope, President McKinley directed the superintendent of documents to send to the Library all publications of the United States Government. Thus at one time came 5000 volumes. In 1901 Congressman J. H. Bromwell designated the Library for a time as a depository for Government publications; and in 1907 that relationship became permanent by the enactment of a law affecting all the land-grant colleges. Besides Government documents, the collection includes many State, municipal, and foreign documents and the publications of societies and organizations, the number of which there is an effort constantly to increase.

Besides the usual accession, cataloguing and reference departments, there has been maintained a bibliography department, representing the desire to emphasize the instructional work of the Library. The first attempt was made in 1895-1896 when the work was given without credit. Organized instruction in courses began in 1909-1910, with a course in economic bibliography in the Department of Economics and Sociology, now called bibliography for social sciences. A course, the library and the school, was later organized in the College of Education, and in 1911 a course in agricultural bibliography was organized in the College of Agriculture.

The endowed foundations include the J. H. Outhwaite collection of works on the Civil War, begun in 1901 and endowed in 1908 with a gift of \$2000; the Frederick C. Clark collection of books on economics, endowed with a gift of \$2000 in 1908; the Siebert collection of German history, begun in 1898 with the gift of William Siebert's library, added to by John and Louis Siebert from year to year and endowed in 1913; the N. R. Coleman collection of medical literature, 500 volumes, with an endowment of \$500 in 1913; the Frank A. Vanderlip endowment of \$1500, in 1918, for the purchase of books on education; the Orton library on geology, with an annual gift of \$500 begun in 1920; the Frank E. Pomerene endowment of \$5000, in 1921, for the purchase of books on American history and government; the Charles Cutler Sharp endowment in 1922 of \$17,000 for the purchase of books on chemistry.

There have been, besides, many gifts of books by persons in and out of the University, the most notable of them being the educational library of Dr. E. E. White, and a collection of 961 volumes from the library of Prosper M. Wetmore, given through the generosity of Mrs. Lily Conger and the suggestive helpfulness of F. F. D. Albery.

The Library has become the repository of much historical matter pertaining to the University. One room has been set apart for the preservation of bulletins, memorial brochures, and other printed matter. Twenty-seven volumes of Memor-

abilia have been compiled exhibiting in chronological order the programs of the various commencement exercises and of entertainments given by student organizations, as well as of other gatherings on the campus. There is also a collection of bookplates once used or now in use by the Library, and the beginning of a collection of medals. One of these bookplates, designed by Professor Thomas E. French and engraved by Macdonald, and now used in all the books purchased with the University funds, was given by the class of 1890, on its twenty-fifth anniversary.

On the walls hang portraits of four of the Presidents of the University: That of Dr. W. O. Thompson (by Silas Martin), presented by the class of '04; Dr. W. H. Scott (by Walcutt), Dr. Walter Quincy Scott and Dr. James H. Canfield (by George Bellows), presented by the Ohio State University Association. There are also portraits of the following who at various times have served in the faculty: Professor Joseph Millikin, Professor Josiah R. Smith (by Silas Martin), Professor N. W. Lord (painted by Carrie Lord and presented by Professor Lord's former students), Professor A. H. Tuttle, Professor Sidney A. Norton, Dr. N. S. Townshend (by Silas Martin), Professor R. W. McFarland (by Annette Covington), and Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall (by George Bellows). A portrait of Professor Alfred H. Welsh hangs in the office of the President, and a bust of Dr. Edward Orton, first President of the University (modeled by Mrs. Louis St. Gaudens), stands in Orton Hall. In the Librarian's office is a case displaying miniature portraits of a number of persons who have played a part in the University life—Dr. Washington Gladden, Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, Mr. Louis Siebert, Professor Samuel C. Derby, Professor W. H. Siebert, and former Governor James E. Campbell. The portraits are the work of Mrs. W. H. Siebert.

Here, too, in the Library, are the carefully guarded files of all the campus publications, as well as representative periodicals and newspapers of this and other countries. Another item of interest showing the difference between the Library of 1880 and 1920 is found in the fact that, while the

earlier service was confined to two half-hours a week, the later is continuous every day from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. except Saturday, when the closing is at 5 p. m., and on Sunday when only the periodical room is open in the afternoon.

EDWARD ORTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

On October 16, 1920, the Edward Orton Memorial Library, established by General Edward Orton, Jr., in memory of his father, Dr. Edward Orton, the first President of the University, was formally dedicated. For the proper display and care of the books of geologic science, General Orton at his personal expense had equipped and furnished rooms in Orton Hall, built in 1893 and named for his father. The Board of Trustees, to whom he made the first proposition in November, 1916, had heartily approved the project, but the war intervened to delay its execution. In the fall of 1920, however, the books, periodicals, and papers on geology that had been acquired by the University in its first 50 years, were moved into the newly furnished room, and to them had been added the important collections of the Geological Survey of Ohio, several hundred other books from the library of Dr. Charles S. Prosser, and from that of Dr. Orton himself, and a set of 24 volumes of the *Alpine Journal*, complete to 1909.

Professor John A. Bownocker presided at the dedication exercises, introducing the two speakers of the occasion—Dr. I. C. White, President of the Geological Society of America, and General Edward Orton, Jr., donor of the equipment and many of the books. "In selecting a memorial to Edward Orton," said the latter, "it seemed to me that the best means of perpetuating his life, his spirit, his influence in this University, when the few of us who knew him are gone, would be to strengthen the opportunity for study and research, and to add to the atmosphere of sentiment and romance with which his memory may still be endowed." General Orton provides \$500 annually for the purchase of books to add to the collection.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

To Professor Robert W. McFarland is to be accorded the credit of initiating military instruction. Having been Lieutenant Colonel of the 86th O. V. I. in the Civil War and realizing the provisions of the Morrill land-grant act, he called the students together in the autumn of 1874 and told them of the necessity of compliance. The result was an occasional drill without uniforms or arms and frequent recital by Professor McFarland of actual war experiences which inclined his hearers more to peace than to war. This program was continued until September, 1876, when Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, of the artillery branch of the regular army, was detailed as instructor. Among the students who reported to him for drill, he found but two with more than six months' military training—Harrie B. Hutchinson and Charles B. Comstock, who were members of the Columbus Cadets, a private company that had been in existence for some years and had acquired a considerable local fame. These, he appointed as lieutenants, later designating Newton M. Anderson, another Columbus student, as adjutant.

According to the commandant's first report, there were about 100 men in the first battalion. Guns and uniforms were supplied tardily, and the first year's drill was engaged in by many cadets without either. The first uniform, which was suggested by Lieutenant Lomia and adopted by the faculty, was patterned after that of the artillery branch of the regular army, and was of light blue with a broad red stripe down each trousers leg. The red stripe was subsequently changed to black, making the uniform more acceptable to students. Officers wore the plumed cap and carried each a sword in a metal scabbard hung from a maroon-colored sash which, with a white cross-belt, made the wearer a conspicuous figure. There were no shoulder straps nor collar insignia, but there were chevrons of gold braid varying in number with the rank of the officer. Artillery squad members wore red shirts without blouses. The cap ornament at first was a brass plate bearing the initials,

"O. A. & M. C." Later this was changed to the design of the crossed guns.

From the War Department the commandant secured two brass cannons with caissons and full equipment and, while he remained, maintained artillery drill as a part of the instruction, C. H. Dietrich being the first cadet lieutenant in charge. The hour set apart for military instruction was at first the noon hour of each day. In winter there was drill, as well as instruction, indoors, a practice which became impossible when the enrollment grew to its proper proportions.

The first military prize drill was held in 1877, the second year of Commandant Lomia's service. Professor Joseph Millikin offered as one of the prizes a Military Academy sword; Trustee Joseph Sullivant offered a prize, and still other prizes—colors and medals—were provided from a fund to which various members of the faculty contributed. The sword went to the best battalion officer, colors to the best drilled company, a medal to the best artillerist, etc. There were also tests that ran through the year, with medals for the best grades in military science, as well as tests in marksmanship. For the last-named a rifle range was provided, with the firing-point on the brow of the hill and the target near the river channel. Among the individual prize-winners of 1877 and 1878 were Chester C. Shepherd, Arthur B. Townshend, John A. Spielman, M. E. Nutting, C. H. Dietrich, J. Miller McDonald, H. R. Pool, E. O. Ackerman, H. Hyatt, George W. Dun, E. E. Corwin, W. B. McClung, John F. McFadden, and C. B. Baker. These facts are important as showing the zeal of the commandant and the interest he was able to inspire in the students.

By the action of the General Assembly and the faculty in 1878 military drill was made optional, and the number in the battalion dropped in the following year to 38. The resolutions adopted by the trustees at the time of the change were as follows:

Whereas, The Board of Trustees are impressed with the necessity of assuming some responsibility as regards military drill, the following resolutions are adopted with a view of insuring its greater efficiency:

Resolved, That students electing military drill shall be required to continue in this for the period of one calendar year from their entrance therein, the date of entrance in every instance to be determined by the date of the student's own signature in a book kept for that purpose by the professor of military science and tactics. Non-compliance with this requirement must be met with the dismissal of the student from the University, unless especially excused by the faculty.

Resolved, That students, while undergoing military training, shall wear a uniform as at present or as the faculty shall prescribe from time to time. A period of four weeks will be allowed students from the date of entrance to the drill in which to provide themselves with the required uniform.

Resolved, That an academic value will be given to the Military Department, and said department shall be placed in one of the schools of the University. The theoretical study of tactics and military science shall count as half a study. In applying this rule, a cadet shall be considered as having been a commissioned officer all of the year in which he receives his promotion, provided that he hold his office until the end of that academic year. No value will be given to the study of tactics, when not taken in connection with that of military science, as the acquiring of a knowledge of the former is a necessity with all cadets holding office.

Resolved, That the faculty will provide a duty, instead of drill for those who do not engage in it during the hour set apart for military instruction.

Resolved, That no student shall wear the military uniform prescribed by the faculty, except those who drill and those who have completed a two years' course of practical and theoretical military training, under penalty of dismissal from the University.

Resolved, That when the University Battalion of Cadets, or any part thereof, is ordered by the faculty to take part in any public service, procession, prize drill on the campus, or exercises on Commencement Day, the cadets shall obey the order, under penalty of suspension for the remainder of that and all of the next university term, even though this term should be in the next academic year.

Resolved, That students undergoing military instruction shall be required to render the military salute to their commanding officer and to the professors of the University, on meeting them anywhere outside of the University Building.

Resolved, That the existing faculty regulation by which a student is expelled from the University on receiving eight reports for breach of military discipline in any one term is hereby fully approved and indorsed.

Every student who offered himself as a cadet was made familiar with these resolutions and was required to sign the following:

We, the undersigned, having read and carefully considered the resolutions of the Board of Trustees with reference to the Military Department, do hereby bind ourselves to conform to and abide by said resolutions and also such regulations, present and future, as are found necessary to the efficiency of the Military Department.

Under these resolutions and regulations growing out of them, the work as far as it went was satisfactory, but the number who elected the instruction was small. It had reached almost the vanishing point when in 1880, under pressure from the commandant, drill was made compulsory for all freshmen and sophomores and all students in the two-year preparatory department. At that time also came the listing of military instruction and drill at full credit as one of the requirements for graduation.

Military instruction was now permanently and definitely established and was successfully carried on, though with comparatively small numbers, by Lieutenant Lomia until 1881, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant George Ruhlen, of the Infantry, who served till 1883 and was succeeded by Lieutenant A. P. Blocksom of the Cavalry. The interest of the students grew keener with the years, and there was a real zest in their military work. The class of 1886, as its memorial, gave to the Battalion a sword to be offered as a prize in the annual drill, the sword to go to the winning company and to be inscribed with the name of its captain. A committee consisting of Wallace Sabine, George Smart, and H. P. Smith discovered it in a Connecticut collection of antiques and bought it for the class, which made due presentation of it to the Battalion. In 1910, when 24 names had been inscribed upon it, a new sword was given and an endowment fund was provided by the survivors of the same class for the purchase of other swords as needed. The old sword, now transferred to the trophy room, is thus described by Mr. Smart:

It is of the U. S. Army pattern of the date, with straight, sharp-pointed, 32-inch blade, light as a thrusting weapon. Both sides of the

blade are highly ornamented with etched designs for some two-thirds of its length, the letters, O. S. U., forming the center on one side, and the spread eagle on the other. But the interesting part of the blade is the remaining third, both sides of which are filled with the names of the captains of the winning companies, one for every year since 1884, except one year, 1885, when there was no prize drill. This was by vote of the Battalion, and its historical result is that the name of Frank Taylor, who was even beforehand so evidently the winner of the contest that the other companies outvoted his own, does not appear on the sword. It is pleasant to record that his company presented him with a handsome sword, still treasured in his family as one of the memories of him. The hilt (of the old sword) is a combination of open scroll-work and repousse figures, the most prominent of which is a mounted and mail-clad knight. The end of the hilt is finished as the top of a column, wreathed with laurel and crested with an eagle poised for flight, and under the wreath appears the heads, presumably of the dogs of war. The hilt, as well as the shoe and bands of the scabbard, is heavily gold-plated and shows little effect of the wear of 26 years. Between the bands, the scabbard bears on one side the etched inscription, "Presented to the Best Drilled Company by the Class of '86." The rest of the scabbard is weighted with rich ornamentation.

Mr. Smart also describes the sword presented in 1910:

The new sword, or more properly the saber is of the regulation army pattern of today. The 32-inch blade is not entirely for looks, and possesses many qualities of the celebrated Damascus blade, flexibility being not the least of them; it has the modern slight curve and sharp point. One side of the blade is ornamented for two-thirds of its length with a rich design, both conventional and symbolic, centering on the letters, O. S. U. The other side of the blade is left plain for the inscription of the names of future winners. The gold-plated basket handle is beautifully chased on the outside; the inner part next to the horn grip being plain in order to preserve the usefulness of the weapon. The metal scabbard is highly polished, but ornamented on the outside. These decorations include the spread eagle, with the scroll "E pluribus unum," while between the bands is etched, "Presented to the Best Drilled Company, 1910, by the Class of '86." The bands are richly wrought and again involve the letters, O. S. U., monogrammed in silver against the gold, and the silver medallioned coat-of-arms of Ohio. This second sword, while not so ornate as the first, is artistic in design and finish, and has usefulness to its credit as well as beauty.

In 1887 Lieutenant Blocksom was succeeded by Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne of the artillery, who remained as

commandant for three years. It was in the spring of 1890 when the battalion consisted of four companies that a company composed of those who ranked highest was made up to participate in a prize drill that had been scheduled for Portsmouth, July 4. There were 31 men all told, with Edward Sigerfoos, captain, O. Oster and A. H. Kennedy, lieutenants. The boys had been challenged by other military companies and prepared for the drill with a firm purpose to win the first prize of \$500 and show their challengers that military instruction at the University was something more than a form. Their competitors were Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, O. N. G., of Springfield, and the Avondale Zouaves of Avondale. The last-named arrived late, after the parade, in which the Springfield company and the Ohio State University company had participated. To make conditions even, the Zouaves were required to march over the parade route. Then began the competitive drill, one of the requirements of which was that blank cartridges were to be used. The University company met this requirement with ease, for they had so been drilled, but the others were at a disadvantage, as they had disregarded the rule. For this and other reasons, the University company won first prize with a grade of 98 percent, while the nearest competitor received but 91 percent. In the winning company, besides the officers already mentioned, were: R. V. Myers, E. Evans, E. K. Coulter, J. H. Bone, C. R. Swickard, C. R. Hamilton, D. S. Heggler, W. K. Landacre, F. C. Alsdorf, A. P. Cherrington, J. H. Coursault, G. H. Davis, J. D. Dunham, C. T. Esterday, R. L. Green, L. M. Griswold, W. H. Ide, G. E. Johnston, H. L. Johnston, W. H. Knauss, R. M. Lee, T. Lindenberg, G. S. Marshall, H. A. Miller, F. E. Murray, O. Myers, G. W. Rightmire, E. G. Robinson, A. A. Serva, J. W. Smith, and M. Weston.

In the next decade the post of commandant was filled by four army officers: Lieutenant Alex. Ogle, infantry, 1890-1891; Lieutenant E. T. Wilson, artillery, 1891-1895; Lieutenant John T. Martin, artillery, 1895-1899, and Major J. T. Burns, 1899-1900. The victory of the selected company at Portsmouth



NEW CHEMISTRY LABORATORY
ERECTED IN 1922, ADDITION IN 1924



POMERENE HALL (WOMEN'S BUILDING)
ERECTED IN 1923

served to put new zest into the work. So, too, did the erection of the Gymnasium and Armory, when for the first time it was possible to provide a duty, as an alternative of drill at the hour set apart for military instruction. Then there was double requirement and a fixed standard of physical training. From the first the battalion had appeared in drill and parade on special occasions on the campus and had marched with other organizations at gubernatorial inaugurations and at other times in the city, always to the credit of the instructors and to the pleasure of the gathered throngs. But now with an armory, emphasizing at once the military and physical training of the student, an impetus not before present was felt.

In 1900 Captain George L. Converse of the cavalry came to be commandant and continued in that post until 1918, when he was promoted to a colonelcy and appointed by the War Department as regional inspector of the Student Army Training Corps, and, on the demobilization of the corps, returned to the retired list. In his report for that year, President Thompson wrote:

Colonel Converse, as a retired officer, came to the service of the University in September, 1900, and served continuously for 18 years as commandant of cadets. . . . He brought to his service an intelligent comprehension of the problems of military instruction in the land-grant colleges and steadily strengthened the military department through all the years of his service. There never was a year when he had adequate assistance, for the reason that the War Department never met its obligation to this and other similar institutions. Nevertheless Colonel Converse met the situation with unusual efficiency as few men could have done.

He is a man of the finest quality, well advised on all military matters, a thorough soldier, and an officer who commanded the loyal support of officers and students. His long term of service marks the most noteworthy history of military instruction in the Ohio State University. His retirement, due to the policy of the War Department (not to assign retired officers to active duty at the colleges) was a matter of regret to the University. He carries with him the esteem and confidence of the University and of thousands of young men who have passed under his instruction.

With the growth of the University enrollment, the number of students seeking military instruction increased. The

commandant asked the War Department for an assistant in vain. The trustees provided a clerk, and in 1914 provided a salaried assistant in the person of Truman D. Thorpe, who served for two years, resigning when in September, 1916, the department detailed Lieutenant Robert G. Sherrard to assist as professor of military science and tactics. The war in Europe had aroused the Government to new possibilities, and others were sent: Captain James D. Tilford, also as professor, and the following sergeants: Andrew D. Clark, George Armstrong, John S. Peters, A. J. Merrill, and J. F. Madden.

In the meantime the University had largely increased its appropriations for student officers, assistants to the commandant, honorariums to students, and needed equipment. Ralph D. Mershon, president of the Ohio State University Association, in June, 1915, gave \$300 for a student assistantship. At the same time, John G. Battelle of Columbus, pleased by the showing the battalion had made in the Governor's inaugural parade, gave \$100 to be used as a prize for proficiency in military work, and in the following year gave \$1000, the interest to be used as an annual prize for the best solution of a military-map problem outlined by the commandant.

In April, 1917, the United States entered the World War and the campus became in large measure a military camp. That is another story which will be found related in detail in Volume IV.

In 1919 Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Leonard of the U. S. Infantry, came as commandant and professor of military science and tactics, and an entirely new era of military training in colleges was opened by the War Department under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. At a meeting of the secretary of war with leading educators and army officers in February, 1919, a revised set of regulations for military training was determined upon. One result was to fix the normal personnel for military instruction at the University as follows: Six commissioned officers, 11 noncommissioned officers, and 20 privates from the regular army, all detailed by the War Department to conduct the department. The depart-

ment was housed in the Military Barracks and the Aviation Laboratory erected during the war period, and all male students were required to complete two years of military training, excepting those registered in law, medicine, or dentistry, and those especially excused by the Military and Gymnasium Board.

Two courses—infantry and field artillery—were arranged, both practical and theoretical and divided into basic (first two years) and advanced (last two years) which is elective. Students completing the advanced course may be commissioned second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps; and since the University is rated as a "distinguished college," one graduating student is selected annually for appointment in the army as second lieutenant.

The old battalion was succeeded by a brigade of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of field artillery, a band of 60 pieces, and a trumpet corps, numbering at the annual inspection, May 20, 1920, 1756 men. The equipment for all training was complete, and to the prizes established in the earlier years medals and honors of various kinds were added.

As a result of inspection of the Military Department by a board of officers of the General Staff, the University was designated, June 12, 1920, as a "distinguished college," and a telegram from Adjutant General Harris to President Thompson, making the announcement, congratulated him and all concerned on the high standard of efficiency attained in the department.

In April and May preceding, the University rifle team met and defeated the teams of the American Legion, Indiana University, Illinois University, and DePauw University, winning in the competitions by 6 points, 44 points, and 94 points, respectively.

The teaching staff of the department for 1920-1921 was as follows: Professor of military science and tactics, Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Leonard; assistant professors, Major Clement H. Wright, Captain Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Captain

Paul Murray, Captain Ralph C. Benner, First Lieutenant Frank E. Kauffman; instructors, infantry, Regimental Sergeant Major William B. Cady, Battalion Sergeant Major William E. Nickell, and Sergeants Edward O. Kohn, Arthur R. Collins, Luke Brooks, and Oscar Anderson; instructors, field artillery, Sergeants Thomas D. Givan, Earl J. Smith, Thomas M. Lincoln, and Jesse S. Parker, with two mechanics and 15 privates acting as assistant instructors.

On November 11, 1919, the first celebration of Armistice Day took place on the University campus. There were 3000 participants in uniform, and a special feature was the sounding of taps by 16 buglers. Among the organizations, which were composed entirely of students of the University, was a battalion of former service men, many of whom had served abroad as infantrymen, artillerymen, and aviators. A detachment that had served with the British Army appeared in the uniform of that country. The purpose was to repeat the observance each year as a reminder of the service rendered by students and former students during the war.

Another tradition established during the year was the ceremony of the sounding of taps at 10:58 each Wednesday during the school year, in memory of those students who made the supreme sacrifice. At that moment, at the bugle call of "Attention," all students on the campus halted, those in uniform assuming the salute, those out of uniform remaining uncovered while the bugles sounded taps. Women students stood during the period.

Lieutenant Colonel Leonard was succeeded as commandant in September, 1923, by Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Townsend, who in 1924 was succeeded by Colonel Arthur M. Shipp.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association at the University was established November 14, 1883. The announced purpose was to "create a religious and moral idealism in the lives of students, to promote activities which tend to build character, and to overthrow, in conjunction with other agencies, certain

conditions which exist on the campus and in the city, hurtful to manhood." The association was welcomed by the Lantern which said: "If the lack of Christian influence has been an obstacle to the more rapid development of the school, it will be partially removed by the establishment of the Y. M. C. A., a member of the National College Association, though practically independent."

The first officers were: C. S. Color, president; C. W. De Lamater, vice-president; C. A. Stafford, secretary; D. F. Graham, treasurer. Meetings were held Saturday evenings at 7:30 and Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock, the headquarters being first in a recitation room in the main building, then in a rented room over a feed store on North High Street, opposite Smith Place, and then at 71 West Eleventh Avenue. There were two later removals before the office in 1909 reached the tower room of the Armory. They were first to 136 West Tenth Avenue, and then to 239 West Tenth Avenue.

In the early years men were formally elected to membership, and the group continued small, despite the support that was given by interested members of the faculty. Catching the enthusiasm of a successful Y. M. C. A. building project in Columbus, the association workers in 1892 undertook to raise funds for the erection of a building of their own. John R. Mott, the well-known Y. M. C. A. worker, came to present the proposition. The sum of \$10,500 was subscribed, and the campaign was still dragging when the project crystallized for a student building (later called the Ohio Union), in which it was agreed that the Y. M. C. A. could be located.

One of the first services of the association was the finding of employment for students who were under the necessity of meeting their own expenses. Another was the greeting of students at stations and on the campus, assisting them to find room and board and making them acquainted with those with whom they were to live and work. Both of these services have been continued and enlarged through the years. Handbooks have been distributed giving to new students a perspective of their college life, and "get-together" parties have been held at

the Armory to give a social touch to the life of those students who were getting little otherwise.

The first general secretary was John P. Davies in 1900-1902. John W. Pontius served in 1912-1913, resigning to accept the general secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. in Columbus, where he is still serving. Huntley Dupre came in 1914, serving with the assistance of Don Demorest and John R. Dyer till 1917, when they all went abroad to engage in war work, Dupre retaining the title of secretary. At the close of the war Mr. Dupre returned, but later went to Prague to conduct there a work in which he had enlisted the financial aid of the University Faculty and students. In 1920 Joseph A. Park became secretary and is still serving. During the war and after the Y. M. C. A., with the aid of the Y. W. C. A., conducted a number of campaigns for funds for prison relief, for war work and for support of the work at Prague.

On the opening of Ohio Union, the Y. M. C. A. was given ample room for its activities, as planned, and its influence, under the direction of a paid secretary, with an advisory council and student cabinet, has come to pervade the entire campus. Besides working among the students, the association has sent students to teach in the settlement houses in the city and do other work of a religious and otherwise helpful character. Its membership, secured since 1895 by membership campaigns, in 1920 was 2105, and its budget \$6200.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

In 1884 three women students of the University—Miss Olive Jones, present librarian, Miss Elizabeth Hughes, and Miss M. O. Scott, returning from a religious conference at Westerville, formed a class for the study of the Bible. They met every Sunday afternoon either at Third Avenue Methodist Church or at rooms on North High Street near Smith Place. In 1888 there was the first formal organization, with Miss Bertha Rickey as president, and in the following year there was an affiliation with the King's Daughters, continuing for 11

years, although in the meantime the methods of the Y. W. C. A. had been adopted and the work inaugurated at the University in a room on the fourth floor of University Hall. In 1900, through the efforts of Misses Cornelia Souther, Albertine and V. Roletta Smith, Mary Schaff, and Henrietta Kaufman, the organization became formally a branch of the National Y. W. C. A. In 1902 Miss Minna Ford became the first general secretary, with an advisory board. One of the activities of that year was the inauguration of the Twilight Concerts. In 1903 Laura Tressel was elected secretary, and from that time on till 1915 the secretaries were women students who were able, in addition to their scholastic work, to perform the secretary's duties. In 1915 Winifred Tunnell was chosen full-time secretary, a position later filled by Ernestine Cookson. In 1920 the membership was 1200. The association's headquarters has been in the Home Economics Building since the completion of that structure.

STUDENT PASTORS

To show more clearly to whom the University was rendering service, there was begun in 1910 an annual student census covering the religious affiliations and the occupations of parents. It was found that in the student body of 3275, there were representatives of 36 different religious denominations, including the Hindu and Shinto religions, while the different occupations of parents numbered 94. Said President Thompson in his report for that year:

It has been assumed always that the University was interested in the commercial and industrial development of the State, and these statistics will at once justify the hope expressed by Senator Morrill in the statute providing for the land-grant colleges, in which these colleges were expected "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." If any one doubts the widespread service of the modern state university, the mere reading of the tables submitted herewith will dispel the doubt. The religious statistics are gathered because of the widespread interest among the people in the matter of religious education. Already a movement has begun in several state universities to make provision for such needs.

During the next year a student pastor will be provided at the Ohio State University (without expense to the University) for one of the larger denominations, and possibly for two. The State is not without interest in this question, and the duty would seem to be incumbent upon the State University to permit the best possible opportunity for the study and development of the religious ideals among students. The State of Ohio has been most generous in its attitude toward religion, while standing unalterably for a separation of church and state. The rights of conscience are entirely consistent with the free exercise of religious liberty. There could be no disposition on the part of the State University to coerce a man's religious beliefs any more than to suppress them. The attitude of the University, therefore, upon all questions of religion, is at once open, candid and sympathetic, while liberally tolerant of all differences of opinion or belief.

The statistics of the first census by religious denominational preference were as follows:

American	1	German Prot....	2	Protestant	4
Armenian	1	Greek Catholic..	1	Reformed	61
Baptist	127	Hindu	3	Seventh Day Ad't	1
Catholic	172	Ind. Protestant..	1	Shinto	1
Christian	126	Jewish	30	Swendenborgian .	1
C. M.	1	Lutheran	163	Unitarian	15
Christian Science	5	Mennonite	6	United Brethren..	57
Christian Union.	1	Methodist	860	United Presby'n..	42
Church of God...	1	Methodist Prot..	13	Universalist	17
Congregational ..	143	Mormon	5	Welsh Presby'n ..	2
Episcopal	124	New Church	1	Miscellaneous	12
Evangelical	28	Ortho. Christian.	1	None stated	181
Friends	21	Presbyterian ...	494		

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS

Architects	8	Carpet weaver....	1	Dun's Agency...	3
Artists	2	Carriage makers..	6	Dyers	2
Bakers	4	Clay workers	3	Electricians	3
Bankers	34	Clothiers	7	Engineers	31
Barbers	7	Coal operat'rs, dl'rs	19	Farmers	567
Blacksmiths	10	Confectioners	1	Florist	1
Bookkeep'rs, clerks	73	Dairymen	7	Foremen	25
Brewers	1	Dentists	8	Gardners and	
Brokers	5	Detectives	4	nurserymen ...	8
Business men	12	Draughtsmen	1	Glass workers...	9
Butchers	4	Dressmakers	3	Glover	1
Carpenters	40	Druggists	16	Grinder	1



THE STADIUM
COMPLETED IN OCTOBER, 1922



"TAPS" (IN MEMORY OF THE WORLD WAR DEAD)
IN FRONT OF UNIVERSITY HALL, ERECTED IN 1873

Grocers — retail and wholesale..	49	Monument dealers	3	Railroad employes	82
Hardware dealers	7	Musicians	2	Real estate	40
Harness maker	1	Notary	1	Restaurant and hotel keepers ...	8
House mover	1	Officials of private corporations ...	100	Salesmen, traveling s'l'smn, ag'ts	100
Insurance	34	Oil producers ...	8	Servants	4
Jewelers	4	Optician	1	Shoemakers	2
Judges and attnys	76	Painters and decorators	19	Showman	1
Laborers	14	Photographer	1	Spring maker	1
Laundrymen	2	Phy's'ns and n'r'ses	80	Steamboat captains	2
Lecturers	3	Plasterer	1	Stockmen, livery-men and drivers	26
Lib'rns and cst'dn	4	Plumbers	8	Tailors	11
Lumbermen	27	Politician	1	Tinners	6
Manufacturers ..	74	Pork packer	1	Tr'nsfr and expr's	2
Market vender ..	1	Professors, teachers, students	74	Undertakers	2
Masons	5	Public service—city, state, and government of-		Upholsterers	2
Mech's and m'ch'ts	37	ficials	71	Veterinary s'g'ns	7
Merchants	158	Publishers and printers	31	Wood carver	1
Metal workers ..	19			No occupation stated — deceased or retired	567
Millers	9				
Milliner	1				
Millwrights	3				
Miners	6				
Ministers	57				

As the individual reports of students have always been voluntary, the summary has never been complete, but it has each year been sufficiently so to show beyond a doubt that the University is serving people from all walks of life, and of all religious faiths. From year to year the classifications have changed, but the number of them has varied but slightly. Ninety-five percent of those making returns express a preference for some particular denomination, and 70 percent are themselves communicants. This exhibit aroused the churches to the need to conserve the faith of these young men and women and to train them for places of religious usefulness.

By appointment of the Synod of Ohio, Rev. William Houston became in 1910 pastor for the Presbyterian students, with instructions to serve all other students in any way possible. He was to form his own plan of action, and he did so, later asking support from the funds of the church's educational

board. His argument was that there could be religious education in colleges other than those maintained by the church, and that the expense of a student pastor should be put into the annual budget of the board. His suggestions were adopted by the Synod, and the plan, which has become general, is known as the "Ohio plan." Rev. Mr. Houston is still serving as Presbyterian student pastor.

In 1913 King Avenue Methodist Church employed Rev. Ira G. McCormack as assistant pastor, assigning him to full-time work with the Methodist students. Later in the same year Rev. Mr. McCormack became the representative of Indianola, North, and Third Avenue Methodist churches, as well as King Avenue Methodist, the congregations sharing in the expense in proportion to their membership. Rev. Mr. McCormack was succeeded by Rev. William K. Anderson, who served till December, 1918. In February, 1919, Rev. Howard M. LeSourd came to the post. The work has been substantially organized on what is known as the Wesley Foundation, by which the demands for adequate facilities for student work are getting a favorable hearing.

As far back as 1899 the Episcopal Church began to care for her students at the University. In that year Rev. Julius Atwood, rector of Trinity Church, and Professor William T. Magruder organized a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which carried out among the men the two-fold program of daily prayer and weekly service. The directors have been in succession Professors Harper, Magruder, and Cottrell, and Walter Taylor '21. In 1913 St. Hilda's Hall, at the instance of Bishop Theodore I. Reese, was opened to provide accommodations for Episcopal and other girls. The first location was at 1590 Neil Avenue, but in 1916 the building at 169 West Eleventh Avenue was occupied, two annexes having been since made. The Episcopal Club (originally St. Hilda's Guild) is the maintaining organization, itself being a unit of the National Student Council of the Episcopal Church. In 1917 the Mission of the Holy Spirit was organized, first occupying a storeroom on High Street near Lane Avenue, but in the fall

in 1918 taking possession of property at High Street and Woodruff Avenue, moving in 1924 to the present church edifice on Woodruff Avenue. Rev. Frederic C. F. Randolph, who came to the work in 1917, is still serving as University pastor for Episcopal students.

The Baptist work among the students began as a part of the community service of the Tenth Avenue Baptist Church in 1911, when Rev. Alfred E. Isaac was pastor. When in 1913 he was succeeded by Rev. Vernon S. Phillips the relation of student pastor was more formally assumed. The latter organized it in 1919 on the Francis Wayland Foundation, which has the co-operation and support of both the Ohio Baptist Convention and the Northern Baptist Convention and is regarded as one of their agencies for educational work. The Foundation has bought property adjoining the church on Highland Street and Eleventh Avenue, which in connection with the church edifice and the parish house will accommodate the enlarging work.

The Lutheran students are served by the Indianola Lutheran Church, Rev. E. Clyde Xander, pastor. In 1920 there was at the church a student class of 75. In the fall a welcoming banquet was given to Lutheran students, and in the spring another banquet as a climax of the year's activities.

The Catholic students are regarded as members of the parish of the Holy Name, with a combined church and school on Patterson Avenue. Rev. William McDermott was appointed to this parish by Bishop Hartley in 1905, and served until his death in 1922. During his administration, a church, school, convent, and rectory were built. In 1906 he organized the Newman Club for the Catholic young people attending the University, an organization which has promoted their acquaintanceship and united them for social and religious activities. He was succeeded by Msgr. John H. O'Neill.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION

At a meeting of the University Neighborhood Pastors' Association, April 1, 1919, the organization of a School of

Religion, in affiliation with the Ohio State University, was authorized, and a committee—Dr. William Houston, Rev. F. C. F. Randolph, Rev. Vernon S. Phillips, Rev. Irving Maurer, Rev. J. H. Harris, and Rev. Howard M. LeSourd—was appointed to prepare a constitution. On April 23, a constitution was submitted and adopted. The purpose was thus stated:

The founding of the Ohio School of Religion is an effort of the church to solve the perplexing problem of teaching religion and morality to the students at the State University, where the principle of the complete separation of church and state is accepted, and at the same time to meet the evident need of training leaders for the church and the altruistic enterprises.

A Board of Control of 21 members, representative of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Christian, and Protestant Episcopal denominations, was appointed. Rev. George A. Neeld was chosen as director of the school and the following courses were outlined: The life of Christ; the Christian faith and the college student; introduction to the Old Testament; the origin of Christianity and Christian institutions. The director, Rev. Mr. Neeld, Professor Joseph A. Leighton, and Professor Albert E. Avey were announced as the teaching staff for the fall semester of 1920. Any regularly matriculated student of the University was eligible to take the instruction, and no extra fees were to be charged. University credit for the work had been asked for, but action of the University Faculty had been delayed. Under these circumstances the registration was small, and Professor Leighton's courses were withdrawn. An office was for a time maintained in Hayes Hall; but when question was raised as to the propriety of the use of State property for religious purposes, it was removed from the campus. In a statement soon after Director Neeld said:

The Ohio School of Religion is an independent corporation operating under the auspices of six evangelical Protestant denominations. There has been at no time any official relation between the School of Religion and the Ohio State University, and no such relation is contemplated. The board of control does not propose to ask for State appropriation for this School of Religion, either at the present or any future time.

The registration the first year approximated 30 students, men and women. For the second year a careful survey was made of related courses in the departments of the University, and these were listed for the convenience of prospective students, and two new courses were planned: on religious education and on church polity. On the resignation of Director Neeld at the close of the first year, Rev. H. M. LeSourd became acting director. Rev. Mr. LeSourd resigned in September, 1922, and the work was carried on under the temporary charge of Rev. P. H. Murdick, pastor of the King Avenue M. E. Church, and with the support of the University pastors and the Franklin County Sunday School Association. The courses continued to attract students, 136 students enrolling for the work without credit in the year ending June, 1923.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The history of the Agricultural Extension Service in Ohio logically begins with the organization of the Agricultural Students' Union, March 25, 1895. While the State Board of Agriculture for 50 years previous had done much valuable educational work, it played no direct part in the establishment of the extension service of the College of Agriculture.

The organizers of the Agricultural Students' Union believed that there was need for a type of service not then performed by any agricultural agency in the State. As the data of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station continued to develop and the variety tests at the Ohio State University accumulated, it was felt that the information was not being sufficiently demonstrated and that, owing to differences in soil, climate, and agricultural practice, it did not apply to all parts of the State. Farmers were looking more and more to these institutions to guide them in their operations. And so it was that a group of agricultural students at the University took the first step to meet the conditions. Inspired by the success of a similar organization at the Agricultural College, Ontario, Canada, Charles W. Burkett and Franklin P. Stump, graduates of the classes of 1895 and 1892 respectively, called a meeting of

the agricultural students of the University in January, 1895, to form an organization for testing on the farms the information developed at the University and the Experiment Station and for disseminating that information. Of this meeting Mr. Burkett says:

It was voted to organize an Agricultural Students' Union, the purpose of which was to test varieties, do demonstration work, and give talks when we could before granges and other agricultural organizations. Mr. Stump was elected president and I was elected secretary-treasurer. Formal organization was effected March 25, 1895.

Through the kindly offices of Captain Cope, secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Burkett was enabled to present the project to the executive committee of the board who voted an appropriation of \$50. Director Thorne of the Experiment Station co-operated by supplying seeds for testing—first oats, then wheat, corn, and potatoes. Former students made the tests and later made reports.

The first annual meeting of the Union, arranged by President Stump, was held in Columbus, January 14-16, 1896, and was well attended and enthusiastic. The first session was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, the second at Horticultural Hall at the University, and the third in the hall of the House of Representatives. Speakers from the University and the Experiment Station were on the program. The experimental work was subdivided under various one-man committees. The following year a few other students undertook the work, and the trustees appropriated \$75 for expenses. The third-year appropriation was larger, and the work was much expanded.

In January, 1903, Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, received a notable letter from A. B. Graham, then superintendent of schools, Springfield Township, Clark County, asking what assistance could be rendered by the University in the organization of a boys' and girls' experimental club among the pupils of his rural schools. Since 1896 when he began teaching in Mad River Township, Champaign County, Mr. Graham had been trying to make the schoolroom work

more interesting and effective by introducing the study of nature and agriculture. Every opportunity had been seized upon to interpret the lessons in terms of rural life. The letter was referred to L. H. Goddard of Washington C. H., then director of the division of agriculture of the Agricultural Students' Union, with a request that all the resources of the Union be placed at the disposal of Superintendent Graham.

This resulted in the organization of a class of 85 youngsters who set about growing four selected varieties of corn. Early in April about 20 girls volunteered to do some gardening; and later the boys undertook to test soils for acidity, and make collections of weeds and seeds. The project was so popular that other agricultural clubs were organized among the pupils of country schools, the Agricultural Students' Union furnishing, with the aid of the appropriations made to it by the University, the materials necessary for making the outlined experiments. In 1904 nearly 2000 children of the rural schools were enrolled in this work, and in 1905 there was an equal number.

Owing to the magnitude of the work, at the annual meeting of the Union, January 15, 1904, it was divided into two distinct lines: agricultural experimentation and agricultural extension. In the words of the resolution adopted at this meeting:

The experimental work shall hereafter be under the direction of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which shall furnish funds and a salaried director to conduct the work. The work of agricultural extension shall be in the hands of the University, subject to its direction, both lines being co-ordinated and unified by the Agricultural Students' Union, which shall act as an advisory board in all matters relating to these two branches, and, further, whose office it shall be to hold annual meetings of the ex-students and graduates of the Agricultural College, who are interested to discuss matters of importance to both institutions and to the agriculture of the State.

Accordingly, early in 1904, L. H. Goddard of Washington C. H. was employed on half-time to organize the department of co-operative experiments at the Experiment Station. "These co-operative experiments," says Mr. Goddard, "were supposed to demonstrate to farmers the important information which

had been worked out by the Experiment Station. Unfortunately, however, many of them failed to give positive results. Out of 4348 experiments which were conducted quite carefully and had a direct bearing upon the soil, in the first eight years of the life of the department of co-operative experiments, more than two-thirds failed to give definitely positive results. It was concluded that this was due to soil and climatic variations, and accordingly an agricultural survey was undertaken to determine where and under what conditions any given truth was really applicable." This survey at first bore especially on soil conditions, but an important feature was added in the climatic studies made by J. Warren Smith, then state section director of the United States Weather Bureau. Other special crop studies followed.

A. B. GRAHAM APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT

The fame of A. B. Graham's successful club work among the pupils of rural schools brought about his appointment as superintendent of agricultural extension at the University, effective July 1, 1905. His work, which was made a part of the department of rural economics (Homer C. Price head) was expected to be largely with young people, and until 1909 much time and effort were spent in developing the lines of work which he had so successfully established in Clark County. However, on assuming his new duties he formulated the following program:

- To elevate the standard of living in rural communities.

- To emphasize the importance of hard work and habits of industry, which are essential in building a strong character.

- To acquaint boys and girls with their environment, and to interest them in making their own investigations.

- To give to the boys who shall become interested in farm work an elementary knowledge of agriculture and farm practices, and to girls the simplest facts of domestic economy.

- To cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature.

- To inspire young men and women to further their education in the science of agriculture, or domestic science.

- To educate the adult in the elementary science of agriculture and in the most up-to-date farm practices.

One of the biggest problems that confronted Superintendent Graham was that of creating a favorable atmosphere, not only for the specific service which he had been employed to perform, but also for the larger service he had outlined. In his effort to create a respective spirit, he traveled from 10,000 to 13,000 miles annually, making addresses at teachers' institutes, granges, and other farmers' meetings. Besides, numerous articles were written for educational and farm papers. In October following his appointment, he began publishing the Agricultural College Extension Bulletin, which was designed, not only to offer material for the study of nature and agriculture, but also to bring both pupils and teachers to an appreciation of farm life. The publication was effectively illustrated and justly merited the popularity which it enjoyed. The appropriation for extension work, the first year, was \$5000 and for each of the next two, \$7500, and there was a corresponding development of the work.

One feature of the early extension work which claimed the untiring efforts of Superintendent Graham was the centralization of rural schools to provide physical conditions more favorable to instruction, and to create an agency for integrating rural social life among young people. In this cause he made many addresses and prepared and distributed several bulletins, one with an edition of 100,000 copies, which were issued to rural boards of education, teachers, and leaders in public-school thought. Another important bulletin discussed the township high school which is independent of a centralized system. A third set forth the condition of the rural schools in Ohio, reciting the history of the school system and pointing to the crying need for supervision, better equipment, and a touch of agricultural work. In a revised edition this was distributed to all rural-school boards, leaders in educational circles, and members of the Legislature. It was a highly appreciated work, impossible at the time for the educational branch of the State service.

Much effort was also given in those early years to presenting to teachers and school officials the possibilities of agricul-

tural instruction in rural and village schools. Every opportunity was improved at teachers' and farmers' institutes, commencements and special meetings, as well as through circulars and personal letters, to promote sentiment favorable to the creation of such courses. And the courses came. When the extension work began, but five high schools were teaching agriculture; the next year there were 25, the following 75, and so on until in 1911 agricultural courses were offered in 225 high schools.

In 1907 R. L. Shields was added to the staff and aided Superintendent Graham in the propaganda for the centralization and beautification of rural schools, and in the conduct of spraying and livestock-judging demonstrations. In 1909 C. R. Titlow was appointed assistant superintendent of extension work, handling much of the detail of the agricultural trains and rendering noteworthy service in the organization of extension schools.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

In 1909 came the extension school—a new departure. Charles H. Allen, president of a bank in Paulding, had heard of the extension work of the college, and wrote asking if it would be possible for farmers in his county to receive instruction from faculty members for a week or two at some local point. After consultation with college department heads, Superintendent Graham replied that such instruction for a period of five days could be offered. Out of this correspondence developed the first Ohio Agricultural Extension School, held in December, 1908, at Paulding. There were lectures by instructors from both the college and the Experiment Station, supplemented by demonstrations and an exhibit of corn. The school was such a success that there were requests from other places for similar schools. That the expense of these schools might be no obstacle, various farmers' organizations gave support to the Alsdorf bill in the Legislature appropriating \$20,000 for this and other agricultural extension activities, including home economics. The bill passed and under the regulations of the Board of Trustees, applications for schools were considered

favorably wherever there was proper material evidence of local interest.

The trustees also, in recognition of the enlarged work and the means of carrying it on, created the Department of Agricultural Extension, July 1, 1909, with Mr. Graham at the head. For the next five years the extension work was supported by increasing State appropriations. Simultaneously with the men's schools there were conducted home economics schools for women, the first of these having been held at Amesville in August, 1909, in charge of Mrs. C. W. Foulk, who planned and developed this work the first year.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINS

One of the most novel of the extension projects was the agricultural train, a special bearing educational agricultural exhibits, and a corps of instructors from the college who gave popular talks and demonstrations on approved farm practices. This idea was initiated by the railroad companies, on a plan in operation elsewhere, the use of the train being furnished by the company without charge to the college. The companies had two motives—one to increase their tonnage through agricultural development, and the other to foster the good will of the farmers at a time when railway and other corporations were the targets of severe popular criticism.

The first train was run over the Cincinnati division of the Big Four, December 26-29, 1906. The popularity of this train led to the operation of one or more trains each year for six years, over each of the principal railroads of Ohio. During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, 16 trains were operated, making 418 stops; the total attendance was 45,100 persons. The lines over which trains were run that year were the Big Four, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Erie, Wabash, Ohio River & Western, Toledo & Ohio Central, Nickel-plate, Hocking Valley, and Kanawha & Michigan. In 1912, in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture, the Ohio Experiment Station, and the New York Central Lines, a car

known as the "Ohio Booster" was operated over the New York Central Lines. It started in January and was kept in operation for approximately 100 days. The exhibits, though rather miscellaneous, consisted of fruits and grains grown in Ohio. The last agricultural train of this period was run over the Ohio lines of the Norfolk & Western in March, 1913.

Most of the trains consisted of a baggage-car for the equipment and supplies, a dining-car, two lecture cars for adults, and sometimes a special car for the boys and girls. They were generally run in the spring, or just before the season of greatest activity in the phases of agriculture presented. Stops of from one to two hours were generally made, and few night meetings were scheduled. On the early trains, types of farm animals were carried, and most of the lectures were on livestock, crops, fruits, and fertilizers. On the later trains, dairying, swine-raising, and poultry-raising were added to the other subjects for discussion. Among the later trains also were several of a special nature. For instance, a special dairy train was operated over the Erie Railroad. Cows representing the principal breeds, as well as a scrub, were taken along for exhibit material, and there was discussion of better breeding and the care of milk. A livestock special combining swine and poultry was operated over central and western Ohio. A special horticultural train was run through southeastern Ohio. Displays of fruit properly and poorly graded, spraying apparatus and spray mixtures were shown. There was also a wheat special. Talks for women were provided on two trains. Specially prepared bulletins of information were used to supplement the lectures on the cars.

Although these trains were popular and although 90 percent of the audiences were farmers, the effort provided the farmers with little vital aid in the solution of farm problems or in improving agricultural methods. The absence of any local organization to support and continue the instruction was the greatest weakness. Perhaps the greatest good of the project was that it made farmers aware of a great central agricultural institution that could help them.

FAIR EXHIBITS

In the fall of 1909 exhibits of educational material were made at three county fairs. These were placed under the same cover used by the Experiment Station, and were contained in two cases. In addition to the exhibit demonstrations were made of milk-testing and of testing soil for acidity. In 1910 a well-organized exhibit was sent to a dozen county fairs and was set up in a special tent; it was also shown at the State Fair. Information in home economics, as well as in agriculture, was offered. In the fall of 1913 it was used at harvest festivals, and in 1915 at eight fairs in southwestern Ohio, agricultural and home-economics instructors accompanying it most of the time. Owing to the increasing calls by farmers for field demonstrations, the county fair exhibit was discontinued in 1915, and all effort in the form of exhibit was concentrated on the State Fair.

FARMERS' WEEK

The popularity of the local extension school gave rise to a desire for an enlarged school in which more extensive equipment and a larger number of instructors might bring a message to a greater number of people. This resulted in a program at the University known as Farmers' Week, a renewal and enlargement of a project which had originated in 1881. The first such program was held between semesters in 1913 with a total attendance of 140, of whom 50 were women and 25 were boys and girls who had paid their way just as had the adults. Special educational trips about the city were arranged for the boys and girls. This project had an immediate and rapid growth, as indicated by the record of enrollment. In 1914, it was 770; in 1915, 1457; in 1916, 2892; in 1917, 4046; in 1918, 2607; in 1919, 4803; in 1920, 5672. The only explanation of this success is that the college has something to give which the farmers are willing to come, at their own expense, to get.

The attendance each year is made up of men, women, and young people from every county in Ohio, as well as visitors

from surrounding States and from Canada. Approximately 20 of the principal State agricultural organizations held their meetings in connection with the program, which is varied to meet the desires of every class. Over 150 speakers in late years have been scheduled for a single week's program, with sessions in the morning, afternoon, and evening in various halls and lecture-rooms of the University.

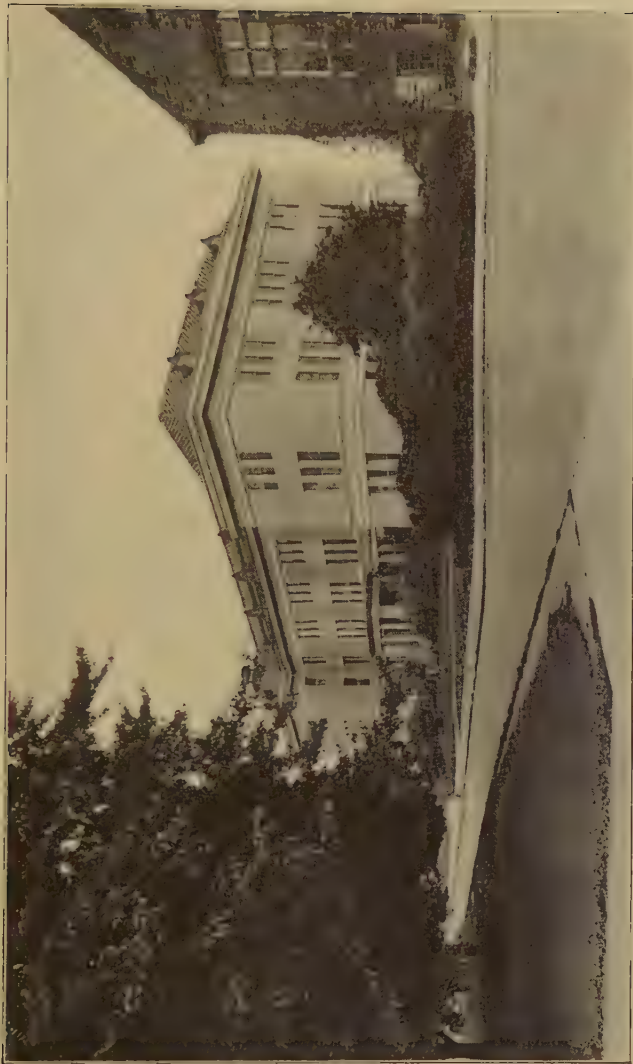
A Country Life Conference was held in 1913 and also in 1914, being attended chiefly by ministers of the rural churches.

BULLETINS AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The general development of the extension work was quickly reflected in the publications. With interest aroused by specialists, requests multiplied for bulletins on agriculture and home economics. That proper attention might be given to the editing of this material, the position of editor was created in 1910, and T. L. Wheeler was appointed to fill it. Coincident with his appointment a biweekly News Letter, containing brief items of timely agricultural information was established, copies being sent to Ohio newspapers and the agricultural journals of the Middle West.

Then came requests for reading courses at home, out of which grew the correspondence courses in agriculture and home economics, with written answers by students receiving the bulletins. To establish these courses and to be extension editor, J. E. McClintock was appointed in 1914. Altogether 25 courses were outlined, the lessons being prepared by members of the college faculty.

Although little has been done to stimulate enrollment in these courses the interest has been persistent. Up to August 1, 1920, 10,637 students had enrolled. The list of these courses follows: Alfalfa culture, beekeeping, clover culture, dairy farming, farm accounts, farm buildings, farm-lighting systems, farm power, farm water supply and sanitation, grasses, home sanitation, orchard fruits, potato growing, poultry farming, selection and preparation of food, sheep farming, small



MENDENHALL LABORATORY

ERECTED IN 1904, EAST WING ADDED IN 1914, WEST WING ADDED IN 1922



THE NEW POWER HOUSE
COMPLETED IN 1923

fruits, small grains, soil fertility, study of trees, swine farming, tobacco growing, vegetable gardening.

With the increase in the number of extension workers, a monthly publication was desired to offer workers, farm bureau members, and officers a report of progress. Such a publication was established in multigraph form by George Bush, county-agent leader, in 1915. In September, 1916, this was taken over by the Department of Publications and issued in printed form. It is sent to all farm-bureau members, the edition in 1920 being approximately 60,000.

The News Letter has been issued weekly in mimeograph since 1918, and in addition special articles containing agricultural information are prepared in the field under the direction of the county agents for publication in local newspapers.

THE SMITH-LEVER ACT

In 1913-1914 two laws were enacted which in an important way affected the extension work of the college. In 1913 the Ohio Legislature created the Agricultural Commission, the purpose of which was to bring together under one control all of the agricultural agencies of the State. Supervision and direction of agricultural extension was one of the duties of the commission, membership in which was held by the dean of the college. The plan proved unsatisfactory, and the act was repealed by the next Legislature.

In May, 1914, came the Smith-Lever Act of Congress providing for co-operation in extension work between the Federal Government and the several states. It is summarized thus:

This act is for the purpose of paying the expenses of the co-operative agricultural extension work, and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same. There is permanently appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$480,000 for each year, \$10,000 of which shall be paid annually to each State which shall, by action of its legislature, assent to the provisions of this act.

There is also appropriated an additional sum of \$600,000 for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first

becomes available, and for each year thereafter for seven years, a sum exceeding by \$400,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year, and for each year thereafter, there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of \$4,100,000, in addition to the sum of \$480,000 hereinbefore provided.

Provided, further, that before the fund herein appropriated shall become available to any college for any fiscal year, plans for the work to be carried on under this act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such additional funds shall be used only for the purpose hereinbefore stated, and shall be allotted annually to each State by the Secretary of Agriculture and paid in the manner provided; in the proportion which the rural population of the State bears to the total rural population of all the states as determined by the next preceding federal census.

Provided, further, that no payment out of the additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any State, until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such state, or provided by state or county college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State, for the maintenance of the co-operative agricultural extension work.

The type and methods of work contemplated by the act are thus explained in a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture:

This extension work includes practical instruction and demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, given to persons not attending or resident in colleges in the several communities, and the imparting of information through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise, the work to be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges.

In order to provide a comprehensive basis for the co-operative agricultural extension work, a general memorandum of understanding between the department and the colleges was drawn up. This memorandum provides that each college shall organize and maintain a definite and distinct administrative division for the management and conduct of extension work in agriculture and home economics, in charge of a responsible director selected by the college and acceptable to the United States Department of Agriculture; shall administer through the extension division thus organized any and all funds received for such work made by Congress or the State Legislature, by allotment from the Board of Trustees of the college, or from any other source; and shall co-operate with the department in all extension work in agriculture and home economics which the department is authorized by Congress to conduct in the states.

The provisions of the act were accepted for Ohio by the Governor, June 4, 1914, and by the General Assembly, February 11, 1915. In the meantime the memorandum of understanding between the Department of Agriculture and the Ohio State University had been approved and signed. Dean Homer C. Price was made director of extension work and the work was organized in four divisions with a leader for each as follows: Extension schools and fairs, A. B. Graham; dairying, Oscar Erf; home economics, Edna N. White; publications, J. E. McClintock. Mr. Graham resigned July 13, 1914, and was succeeded by Clark S. Wheeler, who had been administrative assistant. Following the resignation of Dean Price effective July 1, 1915, Mr. Wheeler exercised some of the functions of director of extension and on November 8, 1915, was formally elected by the Board of Trustees to that position.

Superintendent Graham had created the atmosphere for agricultural extension work and had developed that work until it became an effective force throughout the State. Now, with the program and policies outlined by the Smith-Lever Act, the General Assembly co-operating in the provision of funds and the extension work concentrated in the College of Agriculture, it remained for Mr. Wheeler to perfect the organization and prosecute the work. He divided the activities into eight bureaus: (1) farm bureaus, (2) boys' and girls' club work, (3) publications, (4) public meetings including farmers' institutes and extension schools, (5) farm management demonstrations, (6) cow-testing associations, (7) demonstrations by specialists, (8) home economics. A central office was put under the direction of the secretary of the extension service; and the county agents, demonstrators, field men, and specialists were employed in the several bureaus.

THE COUNTY AGENTS

County-agent work, which was destined to play such an important part in the agriculture of the country, was established in Ohio in 1912, when H. P. Miller was appointed county agent in Portage County. Mr. Miller and the other early county agents were employed jointly by the Agricultural Ex-

periment Station and a volunteer county organization of farmers, usually called a County Improvement Association. Federal Government funds were contributed through the United States Department of Agriculture. The county-improvement associations, or farm bureaus as they are now generally called, were organized to consider the economic and educational problems of the farmer. The county agent, however, was employed to aid in the adoption of better farm methods in general, through farm visits, talks, and demonstrations before groups, and office consultation.

On July 1, 1915, the county-agent work was transferred from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station to the Ohio State University, and G. W. Bush was appointed county-agent leader, under the general supervision of the director. Under the organization developed in accordance with the Smith-Lever Act the associations of farmers came to bear an increasing part in the county-agent work. The farmers, as a rule, have first organized and petitioned the county commissioners for an appropriation which, by the law of 1915 was limited to \$1500 but which, under the law of 1919, may be more. An agreement is then entered into by the County Farm Bureau, the Ohio State University, and the United States Department of Agriculture for the joint employment of a county agricultural agent. Membership fees of the farmers also aid in the payment of expenses.

On July 1, 1915, agents were employed in 10 counties. From that time until the entrance of the United States into the World War, progress was gradual. With the outbreak of the war, however, and the demand for increased food production, emergency appropriations were made by Congress to promote county-agent work. The extension service sent organizers into the field with the result that in 1920, organizations had been effected and county agents were at work in 78 of the 88 counties. Since the work of the agents has been divided into projects, the lines of achievement are more clearly defined. Among the most notable things the agents have helped to accomplish are the following:

Reduced the loss from plant and animal diseases by demonstrating the treatment of oats and wheat for smut, and of hogs by vaccination for cholera.

Greatly increased the acreage of standardized varieties of corn, wheat, oats, and other grains by introducing and propagating the highest yielding varieties and those best suited to the counties in which they are grown.

Aided in the development of cow-testing associations for the introduction of better feeding practices, better breeding stock, and the elimination of scrubs.

Introduced more legumes such as alfalfa, sweet clover, and soybeans, as part of a program to improve soil fertility.

Stimulated the greater use of lime, acid phosphate, and nitrate of soda.

Aided in the improvement of farm buildings as well as home conveniences, such as water supply and sewage disposal systems, and labor-saving devices.

Improved the quality and yield of orchards through demonstration of pruning and spraying.

Stimulated enrollment and development of hundreds of boys' and girls' agricultural and home-economics clubs.

Helped in the formation of county breeders' organizations and co-operative sales associations.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

The boys' and girls' clubs in agriculture and home economics, which had proved so popular since the first organization in 1904 by Superintendent Graham, continued to develop. As the type of service was modified, the enrollment was limited to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18. The work, since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, has been conducted in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, having in March, 1916, been made a bureau with W. H. Palmer in charge. The lines of work included pig growing, poultry raising, dairy-cow record, potato raising, gardening, canning, stock judging, food, and clothing. In March, 1917, the corn and domestic science contests which had been conducted by the State Board of Agriculture were transferred to the extension service, together with pledges by public-spirited firms and individuals for prize trips to Washington. Additional pledges were secured and in the fall the prize winners—291 boys and 163 girls—

were given a trip to Washington, D. C. and New York City. They were accompanied by 531 relatives and friends, making a total of 985 in the party.

Since then livestock clubs, encouraged by breeders' associations, have been organized and have flourished because the interest of boys and girls in animals seemed to be keener than their interest in crops. The total enrollment in all boys' and girls' clubs in Ohio in 1920 was 9300, a gain of 21 percent over the preceding year.

Exhibits of the clubs' work in various lines have been made at county fairs, while those of outstanding merit have been shown at the State Fair. No large cash prizes have been offered, the preference having been given to comparatively inexpensive educational trips to the University during Farmers' Week where special and separate programs are provided for the boys and girls. Over 300 such trips have been offered annually.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Farmers' Institutes as a method of agricultural extension probably enjoy greater prestige in Ohio than in any other State. The institutes in Ohio are a vital force. The speakers are perhaps better prepared and more carefully selected than ever, and are offering up-to-date, pointed, and well-directed messages. When the institutes were transferred from the State Board of Agriculture to the Extension Service in 1915, F. L. Allen, then county agent in Geauga County, was appointed superintendent. The plan of conducting them was not changed, instruction being offered by a staff of approximately 50 men and women who keep themselves fully up-to-date in their subjects and strive to inform themselves of the special needs of the community in which the institute is held. Under the State law five institutes may be held in each county, but on account of the increased cost, four has lately been the usual number. The annual aggregate attendance is upwards of 350,000.

The extension schools, which enjoyed remarkable popularity for several years, have decreased in number until in

1920-1921 they were practically discontinued. The schools brought several specialists together for several days' instruction along various lines. When the farm bureaus became more numerous it was found that there was better service of the farmers in the use of the specialists separately for talks on subjects of particular importance in group meetings. The change is therefore to be regarded as evidence of a quickened demand for help through more responsive methods.

SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALISTS

There began in 1909 the development of a staff of subject-matter specialists whose duty it was to make talks, give demonstrations, and otherwise assist in the extension work. The lines of work thus provided for the first year were: Agricultural chemistry and soils, animal husbandry, farm crops, and home economics. Then followed in various years since then, the last being provided for in 1918: Agricultural education, dairying, editing, horticulture, cow-testing, farm management demonstrations, agricultural engineering, poultry, livestock sanitation, botany, entomology, and marketing. The work of the specialists in these lines was first in the extension schools and farmers' institutes, but since the development of the county-agent system, it has been chiefly in preparing for the agents' detailed information in various lines of agriculture, and aiding them in directing the different county projects.

FUNDS FOR THE WORK

With the outbreak of the World War and the sudden demands on the extension service organization to assist in increasing food production and conservatism, Congress made a war-emergency appropriation, of which \$197,300 was allotted to Ohio in 1917-1918 and \$220,700 in 1918-1919. The war ended, these funds were withdrawn. This meant that the extensive organization built up on account of the war had to be curtailed. However, certain lines of work for the promotion of which the Smith-Lever law was passed, had been so enlarged that they could not at once be restricted without injury to the

whole extension service. Congress therefore appropriated for the Ohio work in 1919-1920 \$64,000 and a similar amount for 1920-1921. In the following table it will be noted that the State appropriations have more than met the requirements of the Smith-Lever Act. This was necessary in order that farmers' institutes and such projects as Farmers' Week could be conducted, these types of extension work having not been provided for in the federal law:

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION INCOME

Year	State Appropriation	Federal Smith- Lever Fund	U. S. Dept. Agriculture	Supple- mentary Smith- Lever	Institute Funds from Counties (1)	Co. Agent Funds from Counties	Funds from Farm Bureau (2)
1909-10..	\$ 20,000						
1910-11..	50,000						
1911-12..	40,000						
1912-13..	40,000						
1913-14..	35,000						
1914-15..	38,000	\$10,000					
1915-16..	107,000	35,000	\$ 8,800		\$15,400	\$ 4,400	
1916-17..	122,000	56,000	15,400		15,400	7,700	
1917-18..	113,000	78,000	15,400		15,400	22,300	
1918-19..	130,000	99,000	15,400		15,400	59,000	
1919-20..	150,000	120,000	17,000	\$64,000	15,400	87,000	
1920-21..	170,000	142,000	11,400	64,000	15,400	110,000	30,000

(1) Each year counties of Ohio appropriate \$175 for farmers' institutes in their respective counties.

(2) These funds are contributed toward the salaries of the county agents, boys' and girls' club leaders, and home-demonstration agents.

The table affords an interesting cross-section of the growth of co-operative spirit in the matter of extension work. Starting with the original appropriations by the State to meet the definite needs of farmers and rural leaders, the movement was nationalized by Congress and given permanency through the appropriation of increasing amounts. Then came the county appropriations, in response to the appeal of the farmers, and last the action of the farmers themselves in the formation of farm bureaus with fees 10 times their original amount, and in contributing to the general fund of the extension service a sum aggregating in 1920 \$30,000, and likely to increase greatly from year to year.

CHAPTER IV

CAMPUS LIFE

The Athletic Department—Physical Education—Student-health Service—Student Organizations, Fraternities, Sororities, Honorary and Scholarastic—Dormitories and Boarding Clubs—Student Publications—Literary Societies—Dramatic Organizations—Debate and Oratory—The University Band—Vocal and Instrumental Music—The Alumni Association—Alumnae Clubs—University Bookstores.

Athletics in a primitive form appeared early in the history of the University. Before there was thought of a continuing organization, there were races and contests of various kinds, along the graveled road from High Street to the main building, now University Hall, and thence south to the Neil Avenue entrance to the grounds. This road and its adjacent area constituted the athletic field of the time. It was behind the main building that Dr. Mendenhall, then professor of physics, with the aid of Hugh Hardy and other boys from town, demonstrated to his doubting colleagues of the faculty that a pitcher could really throw a baseball in a curved path. While the various trials of skill were indulged along the road, baseball was occasionally played near the "Old North Dorm" and elsewhere in the open field.

It was not till the spring of 1881 that any effort at organized athletics was made. On April 17 of that year a mass meeting of the students was held in the "lecture-room." Professor Albert H. Tuttle called to order the 125 students who were present, and made a short address in which he expressed his interest in athletics, advocated an organization for its promotion and control and, calling Harwood R. Pool to the chair, withdrew. The students discussed the proposition and approved it. A committee consisting of W. K. Cherryholmes,

J. A. Heinlein, and W. F. Rice was appointed to report at a later meeting a plan of organization which would provide for football, baseball, running, and jumping.

A second meeting was held May 18, with Willis S. Jones presiding and Mr. Pool, chairman of the previous meeting, reporting for the committee. The report included a constitution and bylaws and was adopted. The first officers were then elected as follows: President, William K. Cherryholmes; vice-president, J. A. Heinlein; secretary, M. N. Mix; treasurer, Jesse R. Lovejoy. The following committees were also named: baseball, J. C. Heinlein, J. B. Wikoff, and W. B. Rice; football, Edwin S. Howells, Charles R. Vanderburg, and Martin T. Dozer; general athletics, Harry B. Dahl, Harwood R. Pool, and Frederick Shedd. These, then, are the men who are to be remembered as the active pioneers in organized athletics at the University. The constitution and bylaws adopted at the time are lost, but they must have constituted an unobjectionable document. Professor Tuttle gave to the movement another mark of his approval by writing to President Cherryholmes a letter, announcing his purpose to offer a prize to be given to the member of the association making the best record in the various contests on Class Day. He asked that a committee be sent to confer with him about the conditions under which the award would be made. There is no record of this committee of conference, but it is known that one of the conditions was that the winner must have a clean record in his scholastic work.

The prize took the form of a gold medal, and was known as the Franklin prize. It was first won by W. K. Cherryholmes in the Class-day contests, June 21, 1881. The events were staged in the roadway in front of the main building, the steps serving as a grandstand. The medal was offered in succeeding years, but appears to have been awarded but three times. The Class-day contests suffered from inclement weather and student indifference, and were finally abandoned. In 1885, William McPherson, now head of the Department of Chemistry and dean of the Graduate School, won the chief prize,

and other notable contestants of the period were Edward Orton, Jr., afterwards professor and dean of the College of Engineering, and Horace L. Wilgus, afterwards professor of law. President Orton and Dr. Mendenhall, as well as Professor Tuttle, are remembered as members of the faculty who encouraged athletics, but it is recorded that others considered walking very good and ample exercise.

In 1883 the University authorities set apart about four acres just north of the present Oval for athletic purposes, but the field was never enclosed. There baseball was played, and there were the old track contests, varied after the manner of the time with races on the high-wheeled bicycle. In 1891 there was a renewal of faculty interest in athletics, Professors Benjamin F. Thomas and William R. Lazenby giving the students much aid in stabilizing and directing their efforts. An athletic board appeared, composed of those faculty members, and students, and through its efforts, the second athletic field in the history of the University was located on Neil Avenue opposite Oxley Hall; a high board fence was built around it and bleachers that would seat about 200 persons were erected. There baseball was played and football had its real beginning, while track meets were held at the State Fair Grounds, the Driving Park, or the County Fair Grounds near Westerville.

The building of the Armory and Gymnasium in 1897 was the first expression by the State authorities of an appreciation of the value of physical training at the University. It provided a great incentive to both military and athletic work. Athletics was reorganized by the creation of an athletic board in which the alumni, as well as students and faculty, were represented. A student was made manager under the general direction of the board. He made the schedules, purchased equipment and supplies, and attended to the correspondence. This plan proved burdensome and unsatisfactory, and in 1900, the responsibility for these tasks was transferred to a graduate manager, with a student assistant. This arrangement continued for five years, George W. Rightmire, Vernon H. Davis, and William C. Mills serving successively as graduate manager. Under them ath-

letics took a long step forward. Relations with other colleges came under the direction of a mature, responsible head, and there were better results than those which had obtained under the sometimes overenthusiastic student managers. The Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association was formed in 1902 for the annual track and field meets, and in 1906 the Ohio Conference of Colleges, one of the main objects of which was the purification of athletics.

The growth of athletics with the increasing responsibility of management led to another change in 1907, when Dr. H. S. Wingert, who had been engaged in physical education at Yale, Lehigh University, and other Eastern schools, was elected professor of physical education at the Ohio State University, and put in charge of the combined work of athletics and physical education. The Neil Avenue field had now been abandoned and the site of Ohio Field on High Street, subsequently extended to Woodruff Avenue, had been selected and enclosed, and a grandstand and bleachers had been erected on the west side of the field. On November 2, 1908, the improved field was dedicated and christened "Ohio Field," Mrs. Thompson, wife of the President, acting as sponsor. In the summer of 1909 the permanent iron fence, with gates and ticket offices, was erected on the south side of the field. With this completed, the Athletic Board found that it had expended out of its own treasury \$30,000 for improvements. But even then there was a sense of inadequacy. It was not long before the baseball teams for their contests were forced to the open field at High Street and Eleventh Avenue, another stand and bleachers being erected on Ohio Field to meet the demand for greater seating capacity.

Dr. Wingert, soon after assuming charge, inaugurated the plan of making physical examinations of students to discover defects and to assist in their correction. He sought also to put games on a recreative basis and to increase the number of student participants. Freshmen were prohibited from taking part in intercollegiate contests, as it was felt that students should give their first attention to making and sustaining their academic standing.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
ERECTED IN 1924



JOURNALISM BUILDING (UNIVERSITY PRESS)

ERECTED IN 1924

Physical education was required work during the first year for men, and during the first and second years for women, and according to the President's report in 1909, there was a total enrollment in the department of 1440, of whom 381 were women. Physical examinations were made in the spring and fall, and it was reported that, as a result, fully 90 percent of the students had improved in self-possession, physical courage, self-control, muscular strength, and endurance, while less than 4 percent of the men of the athletic teams suffered from illness during the entire year. Special exercises for the development of the body were prescribed for those in need of them, and lectures on personal hygiene and the proper care of the injured were given.

What was done for the men in these particulars was done also for the women by the director of that section, Alice Littlejohn Goetz. Defects were discovered and corrective steps taken, minor ailments were cared for and advice given. In the Gymnasium, basketball teams of young women were organized; there were footraces and the use of the ropes and rings. A corner of the athletic field was reserved for the girls in pleasant weather, and there was a class in folk-dancing. Lectures on hygiene were given, and a course in the history and principles of physical training for women was conducted; swimming was taught, and the use of the pool was encouraged.

The year 1912 marked another great advance. The Ohio State University entered the Western Conference, or, as it is officially called, "the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives." The other members of the Conference at the time were the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, the University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Purdue University, the University of Wisconsin, Indiana University, and the State University of Iowa. The University of Michigan had been a member but had withdrawn. Under the rules of the Conference, faculty control of the Athletic Board was assured, as well as a preservation of the proper relationship between athletics and academic work, and the exclusion of professionals from competing teams.

As a necessary preliminary to admission to the Western Conference, the University Board of Trustees, at its meeting February 21, 1912, received from a special committee and adopted a report vesting control of intercollegiate athletics in a Board of Control of nine members, five of them to be members of the faculty appointed annually by the President, two members to be alumni chosen annually by the Alumni Association, and two members to be students elected annually by the Athletic Association. The Board of Control was clothed with power to appoint the athletic director, to engage all coaches and trainers, to approve all schedules and expenditures, and to appoint all student managers and assistants. The duties of the director were defined, and his authority in all matters was made subject to the board's approval. Permanent identification of all coaches with the life of the University was recommended.

The first Board of Control was composed of the following: From the faculty: Alonzo H. Tuttle, George W. Rightmire, Thomas E. French, Clair A. Dye, Joseph A. Leighton; from the alumni, J. H. Galbraith, Clarence D. Laylin; from the student body, I. N. Jenkins, W. Henry Grant. The Board organized by electing Professor George W. Rightmire, president; Professor Alonzo H. Tuttle, vice-president; W. Henry Grant, secretary; R. M. Royer, treasurer. These officers served from the organization in March till September 21, when, with a new membership, the following were elected: Professor Thomas E. French, president; Professor Alonzo H. Tuttle, vice-president; A. E. Reilly, secretary; R. M. Royer, treasurer.

John R. Richards was chosen athletic director and football coach; Lynn W. St. John, business manager, with direction of baseball and basketball; and Frank R. Castleman coach of track athletics. Richards resigned after the first season and was succeeded as athletic director by Lynn W. St. John, who has since continued in that post. Dr. John W. Wilce at the same time was chosen as coach of football and intramural athletics. He organized the first extensive program of recreational athletics, and created a winning football team, the

record for 1913, including three Western Conference games, being: Ohio State 58, Ohio Wesleyan 0; Ohio State 14, Western Reserve 8; Ohio State 0, Oberlin 0; Ohio State 6, Indiana 7; Ohio State 0, Wisconsin 12; Ohio State 18, Case 0; Ohio State 58, Northwestern 0.

In June, 1913, the University Board of Trustees created the Department of Competitive and Recreative Athletics, with St. John at the head, conferring upon him, Wilce, and Castleman the rank of professor. Two years later, in order to secure the unification of gymnastic work, the elimination of overlapping courses, and greater efficiency in the use of the Gymnasium, the trustees combined the Departments of Athletics and Physical Education, as the Department of Physical Education, with Lynn W. St. John at its head. George M. Trautman, now assistant director, was at the same time made an instructor in the department. A student-health service, entirely separate from athletics and physical education, was created, and Dr. H. S. Wingert was put in charge.

Under the reorganization of the department by Professor St. John at this time, there was definite provision for four services which are still maintained: required physical work for men and women, intramural work for men and women, intercollegiate work for men, normal courses for the training of teachers. In the following year Dr. John H. Nichols was added to the staff as director of the Gymnasium and medical adviser. To him there at once fell the important work of physically examining every student at the time of his admission to the University, as well as instruction in hygiene and the conduct of the normal courses.

The division of the work of the department has remained unchanged except that in 1916 Dr. Wilce, that he might give more attention to football, was relieved of the direction of intramural athletics, being succeeded by George M. Trautman who in 1920 became basketball coach and was himself succeeded by Grant Ward. With a view to the largest possible student participation in athletics, intramural work has been insistently

and progressively developed, the report for 1920-1921 showing that in 15 different sports more than 6000 students were enrolled.

In 1917 Professor St. John reported the establishment of physical efficiency tests for men, by which they were graded and classified according to their ability, thus facilitating the athletic work and giving a personal incentive to those in any way physically deficient. The work of the department was then conducted in the following divisions: Administration, physical examinations, instruction in hygiene, prescribed physical education with the related problems of medical advice, emergency treatment, and sanitary conditions. There was required work for men of the freshman class, and for women of the freshman and sophomore classes; optional intramural and intercollegiate activities.

A women's athletic association was organized and aided in conducting a series of tournaments in field hockey, basketball, swimming, baseball, and tennis, and the work of the women's section was carried on under the direction of Assistant Professor Florence A. Meyer.

In 1919 the question of giving academic credit for athletic work was pressed by Professor St. John, and the faculty voted to freshmen such credit for three periods a week. At the same time he urged University support of a bill in the General Assembly making physical training in the public schools compulsory. The support was given, but the bill failed to pass.

The need of a Stadium, which had been increasingly manifest for a half-dozen years, in 1920 developed a great Stadium movement as a part of the celebration of the University semi-centennial. The Board of Control had given earnest support to its president, Professor French, and to the athletic director, Professor St. John, in their representations to the Board of Trustees during the discussion of the project; and as the vision developed into a reality, Professor French, because of his zeal came to be known as "father of the Stadium." The story of the progress and success of this movement will be found elsewhere recorded.

Baseball which, as has been stated, was played on the campus almost from the founding of the University, came into great favor in 1891-1892 when the University nine won the State championship, under the management of Ernest G. Evans '92, and again in 1917 when, under St. John, it won the Western Conference championship.

Football has been progressively popular, both with students and the outside public. The first Ohio championships were won in 1899 and 1900 under the coaching of "Jack" Eckstorm and the management of G. W. Rightmire. But the highest pitch of interest came in 1916 and 1917 when, under Wilce, the team won the Western Conference championship; in 1919 when it came "within eight seconds" of repeating the performance, and in 1920 when in a most dramatic struggle with Illinois, it won for a third time the Western Conference championship and in the succeeding holiday season traveled to Pasadena to meet and be defeated by the University of California team 14 to 0. The result was disappointing, but the game was a great event, witnessed by 42,000 and stirring the hearts of many other thousands in all parts of the country. On October 22, 1921, the Ohio State team played with Michigan the game which dedicated the new Michigan field, winning 14 to 0. The total attendance at the games of that season at home and abroad was 175,000. The first Ohio State man to be put on the all-American football team was Charles W. ("Chick") Harley, in 1916.

Track athletics rose to high favor in 1905-1906, under the coaching of E. R. Sweetland, and in 1911-1912 under S. J. Farrell. In 1912 two University men were on the United States team in the Olympic games at Stockholm—Garnet M. Wikoff '14 in the 5000-meter run, and Clement C. Cooke ex '12 in the 100-meter and 220-meter events and the relay. The steady upbuilding of this branch of sports is due to Castleman, and each year has seen a larger number of men in training.

Basketball commanded keen interest in 1909-1910, under the coaching of Kibler, and later under Stockton Raymond, St. John, and Trautman.

Tennis saw its highwater mark in 1916 when Carran won the Western championship.

On November 8, 1924, between halves of the Indiana-Ohio State football game, illuminated testimonials bearing by permission the seal of the University were presented to six Ohio State athletes who have represented the United States in the 1912 and 1924 Olympic meets. The men so honored were C. Clement Cooke, broad jumper and sprinter, Columbus, and Garnet Wikoff, distance runner, Columbus, who competed in the Olympic games in Stockholm, in 1912; and the following who participated in the 1924 games in Paris: George P. Guthrie, hurdler, Elyria; C. Russell Payne, distance and steeplechase runner, Cincinnati; Perry F. Martter, Los Angeles, and Harry F. Steel, East Sparta, both wrestlers.

THE "VARSITY O"

Athletic insignia had been in vogue for some years when in 1903, the "Varsity O" Association was organized to "promote a high standard and interest in athletics; to develop all the athletic ability in the University; to create a working body of interested students; to prohibit the wearing of the insignia by unauthorized persons, and to co-operate with the Athletic Board."

The association was organized in May, with the following charter members: James W. McLaren, James R. Marker, W. N. Elder, W. F. Coover, Clarence M. Foss, Roy D. McClure, T. D. Crocker, Joseph B. Atkinson, C. B. Hoover, and S. N. Cook. The first officers were: Marker, president; Elder, vice-president; Atkinson, secretary; McClure, treasurer.

The insignia fall into two general classes—the "O" and the "O. A. A."—and the letters vary in size and shape according to the sport for which the Athletic Board awards them. The football "O" is oblong; the "O" for other major sports is oval; the minor sports "O" is round; the "O. A. A." is made by combining the letters A. A. with the "O" for the major or minor sport, as the case may be. The rules under which the

letters may be won are drawn, and the awards are made, with the greatest care.

STUDENT-HEALTH SERVICE

The student-health service began as an emergency section of the Department of Physical Education under Dr. Wingert. In his report for 1913 it was revealed that 851 visits had been made at the office by ailing students during the year, and that treatment or counsel had been given, the former being confined to that which was obviously protective. The next year the number of visits reported was 1447, showing not a more general illness among the students, but use of the service by a greater proportion of the student body which was itself increasing. The service by 1915 was considered so important that it was continued separately with Dr. Wingert at the head, when the Departments of Athletics and Physical Education were combined in one department. In 1920 Dr. Wingert reported the number of visits by ailing students had reached 10,000 annually.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

In the summer of 1922, the Division of Physical Education for Women was organized and was housed in the newly completed Pomerene Hall, under the general direction of Professor St. John. The work of the division was put in the immediate charge of Miss Lydia Clark, with the rank of professor. Miss Clark, who took her bachelor's degree at Columbia, came to the University after six years of service at Normal University, Normal, Ills., as director of physical education for women. Other members of the staff the first year were: Miss Ethel Schofield, who had charge of the correction of physical defects; Miss Gladys Palmer, organizer of athletics and sports; Miss Clara Raynor-Ranck, instructor in archery; Miss Dorothy Sumption, instructor in hockey; Ada V. Wright, medical examiner.

The Women's Athletic Association was reorganized, and

the point system so arranged that more students had opportunity to compete for the Varsity "O." Intramural athletics—basketball, baseball, and tennis—were promoted, about 300 girls being so engaged, while in the required work there were about 1200.

Professor Clark's staff, in October, 1923, was changed and enlarged to include, besides Miss Palmer and Miss Sumption, Dr. Gertrude Jones (Leland Stanford), to be medical adviser for women; Miss Esther Gilman (Columbia), Miss Katharine Hersey (Wellesley), and Miss Esther Cheney (University of Washington, St. Louis). The young women of the freshman and sophomore classes are given a thorough medical and physical examination, just as are the men in their division, are advised as to the correction of defects, and are assigned to athletic work corresponding to their fitness.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Student organizations of many kinds dot the first 50 years of the University. To name them all would be futile. They represented tastes and aspirations of many kinds—military, athletic, literary, dramatic, oratorical, musical, biological, philanthropic, art, agricultural, political, law, ceramics, evolutionary, mathematical, philosophical, ethical, ornithological, English, fencing, golf, mechanical engineering, forestry and horticulture, mining engineering, architectural, mechanical engineering, journalism, equal suffrage, electrical engineering, pharmaceutical, fraternal, social, etc. There have been and are organizations of students by religious denomination, by county or section of residence within the State, and by countries beyond the bounds of America. Of the 47 fraternities, 31 are organized as the Men's Panhellenic Council; of the 15 sororities, 11 are organized as the Women's Panhellenic Council, and of the boarding clubs, six are organized as the Tertulia Council. The effort here is to write down something of the record of those organizations that have endured, as well as of those existing in 1920.

In order to secure united action on matters of student interest the Student Council was organized in 1907, with a membership of 18—three freshmen, four sophomores, five juniors, and six seniors. One-third of the council membership is elected each year. The council has charge of all school and class elections and interclass contests and athletics; it voices student sentiment on matters of common interest; it appoints student chairmen of county clubs at the University with a view to effecting Ohio State organizations in each county, and it helps the Big Brother activity of the Y. M. C. A. It acts as a court in the case of student violation of rules, and serves as a medium of communication between the University officials and the student body.

Women's Student Council was organized in 1909, composed of representatives of each of the four classes, elected annually by the women of the several classes. The council organized and conducted the first May Fete, May 21, 1909, in the hollow near the Spring. In this year also the "Lantern" ceremony was initiated, the girls of the class of 1909 having presented to council the Lamp of Knowledge, designed by Professor Thomas E. French, which was annually to be presented by a representative of the senior class to a representative of the junior class at the time of the May Fete. The management of the "Co-ed" supper for freshmen girls, and the "Co-ed Prom," annual frolic for all the girls of the University, was early turned over to council, which until the appointment of a Dean of Women looked after the housing accommodations of women students. Women's Council gave its influence to the movement for the appointment of a dean, as well as to that for the Women's Building, definitely provided for, in 1920.

In 1918 an effort to consolidate the two councils by the election of women to Student Council failed, but there was an agreement for closer co-operation in matters of common interest.

Other organizations are Boost Ohio among the men and Women's Ohio among the women, their special function being to present to high-school graduates the desirability of continu-

ing their study and the advantages to be found at the Ohio State University. In 1920 the presidents of all the women's organizations were brought together in a body known as Keystone, the primary function of which is to secure co-operation.

From data furnished by the chapters of the various fraternities and sororities at the University in 1920, the following tables have been prepared. They make the interesting showing that from the active and alumni membership of the fraternities 3418 men were engaged in some form of service during the World War. It is also revealed that 26 of the fraternities own the houses they occupy, and that the estimated value of them is \$682,500.

SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

Name	Chapter	Scope	Year Estab.	Act- ive	Alum.	In War	House Value
Phi Gamma Delta...	Omicron Deuteron...	National.....	1878	32	350	125	\$35,000
Phi Kappa Psi.....	Ohio Delta.....	National.....	1880	35	285	110	50,000
Sigma Chi.....	Alpha Gamma.....	National.....	1882	28	320	107	25,000
Phi Delta Theta....	Ohio Zeta.....	National.....	1883	40	370	86	40,000
Chi Phi.....	Iota.....	National.....	1883	32	250	120	28,000
Beta Theta Pi.....	Theta Delta.....	National.....	1885	28	311	131	40,000
Sigma Nu.....	Beta Nu.....	National.....	1891	23	241	110	16,000
Alpha Tau Omega..	Ohio Beta Omega..	National.....	1892	24	219	94	25,000
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Ohio Theta.....	National.....	1892	34	280	150	20,000
Delta Tau Delta....	Beta Phi.....	National.....	1894	24	300	110	18,000
Kappa Sigma.....	Alpha Sigma.....	National.....	1895	40	270	101	25,000
Phi Delta Phi.....	Ohio State University	Law.....	1893	16	163	35	Rented
Xi Psi Phi.....	Kappa.....	Dentistry.....	1897	19	500	50	Rented
Alpha Zeta.....	Ohio State University	Agriculture....	1897	23	188	35	Rented
Psi Omega.....	Psi.....	Dentistry.....	1901	32	350	179	Rented
Delta Chi.....	Ohio State University	National.....	1902	38	260	173	30,000
Alpha Kappa Kappa	Pi.....	Medical.....	1902	32	255	78	Rented
Delta Upsilon.....	Ohio State University	National.....	1904	43	178	111	40,000
Alpha Gamma Rho..	Beta.....	Agriculture....	1904	42	155	94	35,000
Acacia.....	Ohio.....	Masonic.....	1906	36	255	101	20,000
Alpha Psi.....	Ohio State University	Vet. Medicine..	1906	19	285	75	Rented
Delta Theta Sigma..	Alpha.....	Agriculture....	1906	27	129	57	Rented
Sigma Phi Epsilon..	Ohio Gamma.....	National.....	1908	45	105	90	45,000
Phi Delta Chi.....	Xi.....	Phar.-Ch.....	1908	30	118	47	12,000
Alpha Sigma Phi...	Zeta.....	National.....	1908	33	169	137	16,000
Sigma Pi.....	Gamma.....	National.....	1908	22	120	45	Rented
Alpha Chi Sigma...	Lambda.....	Chemical.....	1910	27	102	51	12,500
Triangle.....	Ohio State University	Civil Eng.....	1911	46	140	50	Rented
Zeta Beta Tau.....	Nu.....	Jewish.....	1911	21	55	34	30,000
Omega Tau Sigma..	Gamma.....	Vet. Medicine..	1911	22	90	45	Rented
Pi Kappa Alpha....	Alpha Rho.....	National.....	1912	38	107	52	20,000
Phi Kappa Tau.....	Gamma.....	National.....	1912	41	112	78	30,000

Name	Chapter	Scope	Year Estab.	Act- ive	Alum.	In War	House Value
Delta Theta Phi....	Chase.....	Law.....	1913	40	60	53	20,000
Phi Chi.....	Gamma.....	Medical.....	1913	24	53	43	Rented
Phi Rho Sigma.....	Omega.....	National.....	1913	29	140	68	Rented
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	Columbus.....	Medical.....	1900	23	215	63	Rented
Phi Sigma Epsilon..	Ohio Alpha.....		1915	20	70	64	Rented
Alpha Rho Chi.....	Demetrios.....	Architect.....	1916	22	50	55	15,000
*Beta Alpha Chi....	Ohio State University		1914	21	70	60	15,000
Phi Kappa.....	Theta.....	Catholic.....	1906	31	209	102	20,000
Theta Xi.....	Chi.....	National.....	1920	24	...	...	Rented
Sigma Alpha Mu....	Sigma Beta.....	Jewish.....	1920	12	...	...	Rented
Pi Alpha Chi.....	Ohio State University	Presbyterian..	1912	20	45	22	Rented
Pi Upsilon Rho.....	Tertia.....	Hom.-Med.....	1914	17	...	...	Rented
Iota Lambda.....	Alpha.....	Catholic.....	1920	19	...	...	Rented
Delta Sigma Phi....	Alpha Iota.....	National.....	1920	20	...	...	Rented
Phi Alpha Gamma..	Zeta Theta.....	Hom.-Med.....	1914	10	200	25	Rented
Sigma Alpha Delta..	Ohio State University	Agriculture...	1919	14	...	...	Rented

* Admitted 1921 as Omicron chapter of the national Tau Kappa Epsilon.

The following fraternities were organized and recognized in 1921 and 1922:

Alpha Epsilon Pi....	Jewish.....	1921	Phi Sigma Delta....	Local.....	1921
Alpha Phi Alpha....	Colored.....	1921	Pi Sigma Alpha....	Local.....	1921
Alpha Xi Alpha....	Local.....	1921	Phi Alpha Pi.....	Pharmacy.....	1921
Delta Kappa Theta..	Local.....	1921	Theta Chi.....	National.....	1922
Epsilon Psi Epsilon..	Applied Optics.	1921	Kappa Delta Rho...	Local.....	1922
Kappa Alpha Psi....	Colored.....	1921	Kappa Sigma Pi....	Religious.....	1922
Kappa Tau Delta....	Local.....	1921	Hellenic Club.....	Greeks.....	1922
Phi Alpha Delta....	Law.....	1921	Tau Epsilon Rho...	Hom. Medicine..	1922
Phi Delta Kappa....	Educational...	1921	Rho Pi Phi.....	Pharmacy.....	1922
Phi Epsilon Rho....	Jewish Law....	1921	Theta Delta Psi....	Local.....	1922

Similarly, from data furnished by the chapters of the various sororities in 1920, the following table has been prepared. Most of the chapters engaged in some form of war work at home, contributing money and effort to the national cause. None of the chapters owns its own home.

SOCIAL SORORITIES

Name	Scope	Chapter	Established	Active	Alumnae
Kappa Kappa Gamma...	National.....	Beta Nu.....	1888	26	160
Kappa Alpha Theta....	National.....	Alpha Gamma....	1892	25	174
Pi Beta Pi.....	National.....	Ohio Beta.....	1894	31	60
Delta Delta Delta.....	National.....	Nu.....	1896	22	174
Delta Gamma.....	National.....	Epsilon.....	1911	21	72
Delta Zeta.....	National.....	Theta.....	1911	19	100
Alpha Phi.....	National.....	Rho.....	1912	18	97
Phi Mu.....	National.....	Upsilon.....	1913	31	50
Sigma Kappa.....	National.....	Chi.....	1913	31	27
Alpha Xi Delta.....	National.....	Psi.....	1916	23	97

Name	Scope	Chapter	Established	Active	Alumnae
Theta Phi Alpha.....	National.....	Gamma.....	1919	32	25
Chi Omega.....	National.....	Zeta Alpha.....	1919	21	12
*Kappa Phi Delta.....	Local.....	Ohio State.....	1919	23	8
Achoth.....	National.....	Ohio State.....	1920	18	..
Delta Sigma Theta.....	National.....	Ohio State.....	1921	6	..
Sigma Delta Tau.....	National.....	Gamma.....	1921	10	..
Alpha Kappa Alpha.....	National.....	Ohio State.....	1920	5	..
Zeta Tau Alpha.....	National.....	Alpha Zeta.....	1921	7	..
Episcopal Club.....	National.....	.....	1912	34	200
Kappa Phi.....	Methodist.....	.....	1918	90	10
Nomads.....	Presbyterian.....	.....	1920	18	..
Alpha Epsilon Phi.....	National.....	Rho.....	1921	5	..
Sigma Phi Omega.....	Local.....	Ohio State.....	1921	12	..
Kappa Delta.....	National.....	Ohio.....	1922	28	..

* In 1921 became a chapter in the national sorority, Alpha Delta Pi.

Other clubs, largely social, are as follows:

The Newman Club, Catholic students, organized 1893, reorganized 1920, with 138 members.

The Cosmopolitan Club, organized in 1907 as a branch of the international society, Corda Fratres, with chapters in many American universities where foreign students are enrolled. The initiative in the organization at Ohio State University was taken by Modesto Quiroga, of Argentina, then a student in the College of Agriculture, now prominent in government work in his own country. The object of the Cosmopolitan Club is to establish friendly relations between American students and those from other countries. Besides the United States, these countries are now represented: France, Greece, Armenia, China, Colombia, the Philippines, Korea, Porto Rico, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Peru, and Japan.

The Filipino Club, 20 members.

The Chinese Students' Club, 25 members.

University Dames, married women students.

University Post No. 150 of the American Legion, organized October 12, 1919, at the Ohio Union by W. William Willing, with 15 veterans of the World War as charter members. The present membership is 543, including soldiers from 28 states, as well as from France, Great Britain, Canada, Belgium, Italy, and the Philippine Islands.

Newcomers' Club, faculty women.

The Zero Hour Club, composed exclusively of disabled veterans of the World War who, being unable to follow their former occupations, are being trained to enter new fields, under Federal Board supervision. The club was organized in December, 1920, and its membership in 1920-1921 was more than 250.

The Kleeman Klub, girls' local society, was founded in 1911, and in 1915 obtained faculty recognition. It aims to promote University ideals and to serve a social purpose. Its active membership is 15.

The honorary scholastic societies existing in 1922 were:

HONORARY SOCIETIES

Name	Chapter	Scope	Year Etab.
Phi Beta Kappa.....	Epsilon.....	National Arts.....	1904
Sigma Xi.....	Omega.....	National Science.....	1898
Phi Lambda Upsilon.....	Eta.....	National Chemistry.....	1911
Delta Sigma Rho.....	Ohio State University...	National Forensic.....	1911
Eta Kappa Nu.....	Gamma.....	National Electric Engineer...	1907
Phi Delta Kappa.....	Sigma.....	National Education.....	1916
Pi Mu Epsilon.....	Beta.....	National Mathematics.....	1919
Sigma Delta Chi.....	Ohio State University...	National Journalism (men)...	1911
Theta Sigma Phi.....	Eta.....	National Journalism (women)	1913
Order of the Coif.....	Ohio.....	National Law.....	1915
Phi Upsilon Omicron.....	Gamma.....	National Home Economics....	1915
Tau Beta Pi.....	Gamma.....	National Engineering.....	1921
Sigma Delta Phi.....	Ohio State University...	National Public Speaking....	1920
Omicron Kappa Upsilon....	Theta.....	National Dental.....	1916
Scabbard and Blade.....	Company M.....	National Military.....	1915
Sphinx.....	Ohio State University...	Senior men.....	1907
Mortar Board.....	Ohio State University...	Senior women.....	1914
Bucket and Dipper.....	Ohio State University...	Junior men.....	1907
Chimes.....	Ohio State University...	Junior women.....	1918
Alpha Psi Delta.....	.....	National Psychological.....	1921
Phi Sigma.....	.....	National Biological.....	1921
Tau Sigma Delta.....	.....	National Architecture.....	1922
Theta Gamma Sigma.....	.....	National Commerce.....	1922
Pi Delta Epsilon.....	.....	National Editorial.....	1922
Pi Mu.....	.....	Local Nurses.....	1922

The charter members of Epsilon chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, were Samuel C. Derby, Allen C. Barrows, William W. Boyd, Benjamin L. Bowen, Francis C. Caldwell, Alfred D. Cole, Wallace S. Elden, L. A. Griggsby, Thomas H. Haines, William E. Henderson, Arthur W. Hodgman, Edgar S. Ingraham, George H. McKnight, Sidney A. Norton, William H. Page, Josiah R.

Smith, Theodore C. Smith, Henry R. Spencer, and Louis B. Tuckerman. President Thompson was the first person elected to membership.

Faculty charter members of Beta chapter, Pi Mu Epsilon, were R. D. Bohannon, G. W. McCoard, K. D. Swartzel, H. W. Kuhn, S. E. Rasor, C. L. Arnold, J. B. Preston, G. M. Bareis, C. C. Morris, H. Rickard, J. H. Weaver, and H. M. Beatty.

C. T. Evans, J. G. Stewart, W. H. Steuve, and C. W. Yerger were the charter members of Ohio State chapter of Eta Kappa Nu.

The national organization of Scabbard and Blade is composed of two regiments of 12 companies each. Ohio State University has Company M, First Regiment.

The charter members of Omega chapter, Sigma Xi, were Edward Orton, N. W. Lord, W. R. Lazenby, H. A. Weber, B. F. Thomas, R. D. Bohannon, C. N. Brown, W. A. Kellerman, A. M. Bleile, T. F. Hunt, A. F. Williston, George B. Kauffman, Edward Orton, Jr., J. N. Bradford, Henry C. Lord, David S. White, William T. Magruder, Frank A. Ray, G. W. McCoard, E. A. Hitchcock, J. E. Boyd, John A. Bownocker, F. C. Caldwell, W. D. Gibbs, K. D. Swartzel, and C. E. Sherman. There are active members (seniors) selected for their ability in scientific research, and alumni.

Ohio chapter, order of the Coif, was organized May 25, 1915, by Dean John J. Adams and Professors George W. Rightmire, William H. Page, and Alonzo H. Tuttle, and the first election of seniors, the selection being made from the best 10 percent of the class, was held June 8 following. That method of choosing has since obtained.

Saddle and Sirloin, local society for men in animal husbandry, bases eligibility to membership on merit in the department and submission of an article on some subject in animal husbandry.

Sphinx, men's senior honorary society, organized in 1907, has a membership limited to 16, selected from those who are to be seniors the following year. Campus influence and scho-

lastic standing form the basis of choice, the purpose being to bring together representative students to deal with campus questions and to promote the interests of the University both before and after graduation. The day on which the selections are publicly made is known as Link Day.

Bucket and Dipper, men's junior honorary society, consists of 15 active members chosen each year from the members of the sophomore class, because of their activity and interest in the affairs of the student body. The members are charged with the duty of enforcing student rules and regulations.

Mortar Board, women's senior honorary society, was organized in 1914 with 15 charter members, seven of 1914 and eight of 1915. It secured faculty recognition the following year. The members are elected before the last final examinations of the year, the basis of selection being much the same as for Sphinx. The society was nationalized in 1918, the national society adopting not only the name, but also the emblem and ritual of the Ohio State University body.

Chimes, women's junior honorary society, was organized in 1918. Members are selected from among the sophomore girls, in recognition of their campus influence and activity. Initiation occurs on May Day, and the work of the new members begins with their junior year. One purpose of the organization is to welcome the freshmen girls and extend their acquaintance.

SCHOLASTIC ORGANIZATIONS

The more notable of the organizations of students for the promotion of scholarship, existing in 1920, were:

Nu chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, national commercial fraternity. The chapter grew out of the Accounting Club, formed in 1915 in the Department of Commerce. It now has 43 active members.

Student Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, organized in 1914, present active membership 171.

Student Branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 64 active members.

Architectural Club, established in 1906, present active membership 59.

Student Branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, reorganized in 1919, present active membership 38.

Civil Engineers' Club, 52 active members.

Ohio State Cardiod, mathematical society, 79 active members.

Political Science Club, 95 active members.

American Chemical Society.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Student Branch of the American Ceramic Society, established in 1915, present active membership 32.

Student Branch of the American Institute of Metallurgical and Mining Engineers, 58 active members.

History Club, 45 active members.

Progressive Dairy Club.

Natural History Club, 39 active members.

Optical Society, 24 active members

Spanish Club, 32 active members.

Philosophy Club, 27 active members.

Townshend Agricultural Society, 119 active members.

Biological Club.

University Grange, founded in 1905, present active membership 98.

Home-economics Club, 89 active members.

Horticultural Society, 43 active members.

Agricultural Council, a co-ordinating body, in charge of Agricultural College activities.

DORMITORIES AND BOARDING CLUBS

The housing of students was a serious problem in the early years of the University. The city was far to the south, Goodale Park being then at the northern boundary, and High Street from that point to what is now Fifteenth Avenue being a



MAC K HALL (GIRLS' DORMITORY)
ERECTED IN 1924



BRIDGE OVER THE OLENTANGY (WOODRUFF AVENUE)

ERECTED IN 1923

privately owned turnpike. Street cars ran from the south only to the barn near Goodale Street, and along the pike to the north were few houses. The problem found its first solution in the erection of a dormitory, later popularly known as the "Old North Dorm," at Neil and Eleventh Avenues. It was a brick building of four stories, with two flights of outside steps to the front doors. In 1874 it was reported "partially completed and furnished," at a cost of \$30,000. A smaller dormitory, called the "Little Dorm" or the "Mess House," was soon afterward built, just south of the first, at a cost of \$5000. The "Little Dorm" was designed for the use of students who wished to lessen their expense by boarding themselves. It would accommodate 20 students, each of whom was charged \$4 a term.

The "Old North Dorm" was leased by the trustees, the lessee furnishing and caring for the rooms and providing board of a prescribed standard at \$4 a week. A charge of \$4 a term was made to each student for his accommodations, two students occupying a room and furnishing their own heat and light. This building was so operated under different lessees and with indifferent success till 1879 when it passed into the hands of a students' club, of which David O'Brine was president and W. F. Creighton was steward. O'Brine continued in this office for seven years and established principles of economy and discipline which made the dormitory a success. Under the precedents thus fixed, the building continued to house student clubs until after the turn of the century. Greeks and "barbs" lived together under its roof, played their pranks, engaged in primitive athletics in the field nearby, all under student management, with only occasional visitations of discipline by the faculty. It was not a choice living place, but it was a friendly abode of a long line of students who with pleasure recall the old building and its associations. Early in the century, when the city had reached out and taken the University into its arms, and private rooming and eating accommodations had been made possible, the dormitory, which had fallen into disrepair, lost its popularity. In 1906 it was abandoned and in the following year it was torn down. The

"Little Dorm" was more fortunate in that, after serving its student purposes, it was repaired in 1914 and fitted up as the temporary hospital of the College of Homeopathic Medicine.

Several attempts have been made to provide dormitories for men, one in 1910 when the Alumni Association proposed an organization by which the project would be privately financed, operated by the University authorities and taken over fully when the original investors had been reimbursed from the revenues. Plans for these buildings were drafted by the University Architect, but never materialized. Fraternities with their chapter houses came to relieve the situation, and in 1920 more than 1300 were thus living in groups of from 18 to 35. Others organized boarding clubs and rented sleeping and study rooms in different residences in the University district. Eight such clubs, some of them reaching back into the years, existed in 1920; the Avalon 92 members, Buckeye 49, Columbia 63, Elmont 52, Epicurean 61, Manhattan 58, Southern 74, and Varsity 70.

Provision of campus dormitories for women was begun with the erection of Oxley Hall. The next campus dormitory (Mack Hall) was erected in 1922. In the meantime, the Episcopalians provided St. Hilda's Hall on Eleventh Avenue, and four other off-campus residences—known as South Hall, Baker Hall, Aberdeen Hall, and Indianola Hall—were used as dormitories.

CAMPUS PUBLICATIONS

The Lantern was established as a monthly in January, 1881, when there were 300 students, 12 professors, and three instructors. Its chief promoters were Frederick Keffer of Horton Literary Society, and Harwood R. Pool of Alcyone Literary Society. They proposed to their societies respectively that they should elect each two representatives to conduct the publication, and the result was the election of Keffer and H. C. Moore by Horton, and of Pool and W. K. Cherryholmes by Alcyone. Keffer proposed the name, Lantern, evidently having in mind the French publication, *La Lanterne*, and the name

was adopted. In its first form the Lantern was of 12 pages and cover, and sold at \$1 a year or 15 cents a copy. Its purpose, according to the editorial announcement in the first number, was "to represent the interests of our institution and student life and opinions, reserving the right to peep over the walls now and then at what the riper world is doing." Much of the space in the earlier issues was devoted to scientific and philosophical articles and poetry.

In 1882 the Lantern Publishing Co. was organized, and a constitution and bylaws were adopted. Therein it was stated that the paper "shall be published in the interest and for the benefit of the students and officers of the Ohio State University." There was created an editorial board of six students, who were to elect their successors. It was required that each member of the board must be an active or graduate member of some literary society of the University, and that not more than three should be members of any one society. The term of office was limited to one year. The duties of each member of the board were carefully set forth, and it was provided that all net earnings not devoted to the improvement of the paper should be deposited in bank to the credit of the Lantern Gymnasium Fund; and, further, that "when this fund shall have reached a sum sufficient to build and equip a first-class gymnasium (which sum shall be determined upon by the Faculty of the University) then it shall be used for this purpose."

That was a vain hope and a needless provision. If any gymnasium fund accumulated, it has been lost to sight. Other students early connected with the Lantern were Ferdinand Howald, Willis Fay, Oliver L. Fassig, John C. Ward, John F. McFadden, W. W. Donham, Willis S. Jones, and Belle Swickard. Miss Swickard (later Mrs. William Brotherton) was the first of the now long line of young women who have served on the staff of the Lantern.

In the following years there were several variations in the size of the Lantern and in the frequency of its issue. It was published fortnightly, semiweekly, and weekly, and ranged

from magazine to newspaper size. In the fall of 1892 the name was changed to Wahoo, and as such it was published three times a week for three months. The name *Lantern* was resumed in 1893, and a new plan of publication was adopted. Up to that time one had to be a member of some literary society in order to be eligible to the *Lantern* staff. Under the new plan any student was eligible to appointment by a board of directors who selected the editors and business manager, and audited the accounts. At that time the *Lantern* was a weekly and continued such till September, 1914, when it was changed to a daily and put under the charge of the Department of Journalism to serve as a laboratory for students of journalism. Since then the editors and business staff have each year been appointed and the subeditors designated by the head of the department, all students being given academic credit for reportorial and other work done, and a minimum being required. At first the daily *Lantern* was published in the morning, but in 1918 it began as an evening paper.

The *Critic*, a weekly rival of the *Lantern*, was published successfully in 1884 by the class of 1885, and was then discontinued.

The *Makio*, the University annual, first appeared in June, 1880. The idea of an annual publication to "liven things up a bit" was born in a conversation of three students in the basement of University Hall, as they sat discussing college affairs. The three were Sidney Short, John C. Ward, and Willis S. Jones. Jones suggested it and the others approved, and before the three separated it was agreed to propose the publication to the fraternities they represented, which were then the only ones on the campus—the Phi Gamma Delta and the Phi Kappa Psi. These fraternities approved the enterprise and agreed to back it, stipulating that no other interests should be admitted into the management except by mutual consent. The editors chosen for the first publication were: Willis S. Jones and George W. Dun from Phi Kappa Psi, and John C. Ward and Harwood R. Pool from Phi Gamma Delta. When it came to naming the publication, Jones proposed that it be called the

Magic Mirror, and that Professor Edward S. Morse, then living at Salem, Mass., be asked to furnish the Japanese equivalent for those words, the purpose being to use the Japanese instead of the English. The reason for asking Professor Morse was that he had been in Japan, associated in the University there with Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall and, on returning, had spoken at the Ohio State University on "Things Japanese," probably incidentally mentioning the magic mirrors of Japan in which Dr. Mendenhall had been deeply interested and which he had discussed with Professor Morse. As proposed, so it was done, and soon there came from Professor Morse the word Ma-kio, together with the Oriental characters in which it would be written.

Dr. Mendenhall later explained that the Japanese mirrors were made of bronze, which was highly polished, the back being covered with mercury and bearing the carved designs of butterflies, flowers, or the statue of Buddha. When the sunlight is reflected from one of them to a wall, the design on the back is clearly seen in the center of the reflection. "The magic mirror," Dr. Mendenhall said, "was an accident, not even the mirror-maker knowing the trick that made it different from the usual mirror. 'Makio' is a most fitting name for an annual which is designed to reveal what is behind the scenes in college life."

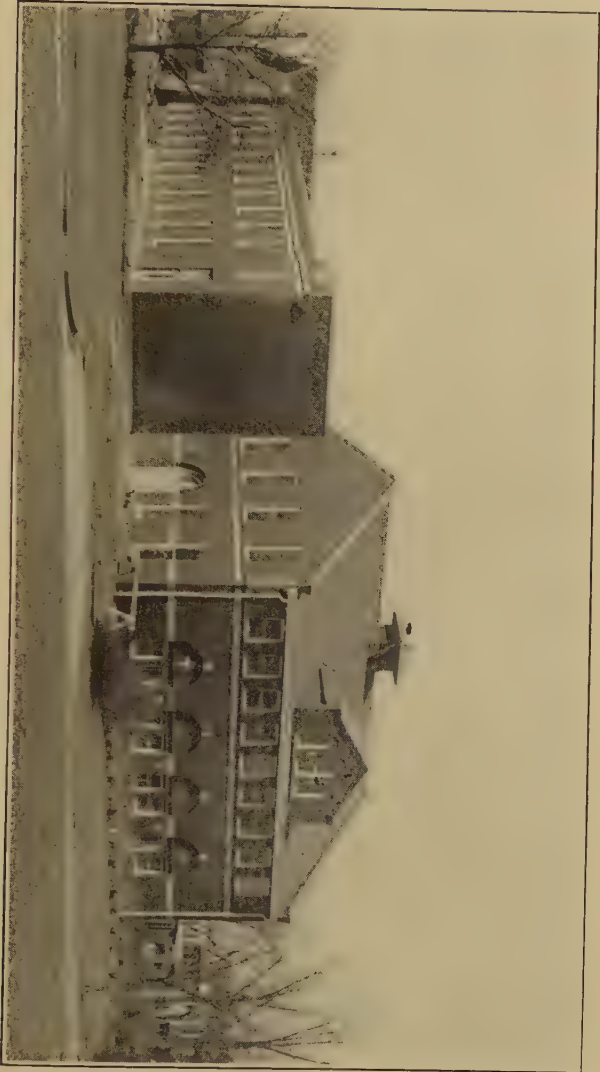
The first issue of the Makio was much advertised, and its appearance was awaited with the keenest interest. It came on Commencement Day, all the work on it having been done in six weeks. It was a success financially and otherwise, and established a tradition which has been steadfastly maintained. In 1881 there was no issue of the Makio, but in 1882 the same two fraternities united in the publication of the annual as before. In 1883 two Makios were issued—one by the Phi Kappa Psi, and a second by the Phi Gamma Delta, the Sigma Chi, and the Beta Theta Pi. The last-named fraternity had no organized chapter here at the time, but six students, members of chapters at Ohio Wesleyan and Wooster, participated as individuals. They were represented on the Makio

board by W. R. Pomerene and E. C. Benedict. The differences were composed the following year and with the exception of 1893 the Makio continued to appear, published by the fraternities, first four, then five and later seven. The 1895 edition was published by a board calling itself "Sunergon"—Wm. J. Kappes, editor; L. Beman Thomas, business manager; E. L. Pease, secretary, and H. W. Nutt, treasurer. In 1896 the annual was issued as *Scarlet and Gray*, Reed H. Game, editor, and with representatives from 15 fraternities and three literary societies. In 1897 it was the Makio again, published by 16 fraternities and four literary societies, and so it continued till 1906 when the Makio became a junior-class publication which it has since remained.

The first Makio was hardly more than a pamphlet—80 pages and cover of paper. Later it appeared in boards. From year to year it grew in size and excellence until the Makio of 1920 appeared as a book of 645 pages in the highest type of the photographic, engraving, printing, and binding arts.

The *Sun Dial*, humorous student periodical, which has appeared irregularly, but usually five or six times a year, was first issued in October, 1911. On the cover was the announcement that it would be "published when not suppressed." C. A. Waugh was the editor, and there was a staff of 20 associate editors, contributing editors, and artists, both men and women students. In 1912 C. A. Thomas was the editor, and there was a board of management, as well as a staff of similar size. Since 1916 this board has consisted of faculty members and students, the board annually electing the editor and business manager and exercising censorship over its contents.

The *Campanile*, a literary magazine, with George W. Hibbitt as managing editor, an editorial board of five, a contributing staff of six and a business staff of 10, made its first appearance in April, 1920. Creditable fiction, verse, and criticism made up its contents. It was edited in 1921 by Vernon K. Richards and a similar staff, and then discontinued. Its successor, the *Candle*, W. H. Kight, editor, first appeared in June, 1923.



IVES HALL (AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING)

ERECTED IN 1925



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY GROUP, WEST OF THE OIENTANGY
COMPLETED IN 1925

The Agricultural Student, monthly, was established in 1894 by the Agricultural Student Publishing Co., Charles W. Burkett '95, editor-in-chief; Franklin P. Stump '92, business manager, and a student editorial and business staff. It was "published with the approval and consent of the President and the officers of the School of Agriculture," but the editors assumed all responsibility for the statements in unsigned articles. Its purpose was announced to be to bring the University, and especially the School of Agriculture, into closer and more friendly relations with the people, especially the farmers of the State; to give the work and teaching of the school wider scope and more extended usefulness; and to popularize higher scientific agricultural education. It has been published continuously under student management, 1922 making its twenty-eighth volume.

The Ohio State University Monthly, the organ of the Ohio State University Association, was begun in 1909 as a quarterly, with Joseph Russell Taylor as editor, and so continued till July, 1912, when it became a monthly with H. F. Harrington as editor. He was succeeded in 1914 by Joseph S. Myers who edited it for two years. Subsequent editors have been J. H. Galbraith, Miss Nan Cannon, Vinton E. McVicker (acting) and J. L. Morrill, who took up the work in 1919 and is still serving.

The Veterinary Alumni Quarterly, published by the Alumni Association of the College of Veterinary Medicine, has had continuous publication since 1913.

The Ohio State Engineer was established as a quarterly, 32 pages and cover, January, 1918, the first number being dedicated to Charles F. Kettering, in recognition of his achievements in engineering. Its purpose was announced to be: to bring the different departments of the college together and to create a more fraternal feeling among students; to make it possible for engineering students to express themselves in print and to put the student and the alumni bodies in closer touch. The first editor was F. E. Smyser, and the first busi-

ness manager E. D. Vance; and there was a corps of student assistants, and an advisory board of faculty and student members.

La Militaire, a quarterly devoted to the interests of the Military Department, appeared for the first time, January 23, 1922.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

The literary society period began almost with the opening of the doors of the first college. At the beginning of the second term in January, 1874, 16 students met to consider the organization of such a society. John F. McFadden presided and Samuel A. Buchanan was secretary. A society was organized with Arthur B. Townshend as president, C. H. Dietrich vice-president, and J. N. Jamison secretary. At the next meeting the organization was called the Deshler Society, in honor of John G. Deshler, Sr., a Columbus banker who had shown an interest in the movement and gave \$500 towards its support. The founders of the society, besides those already mentioned, were E. S. Bailey, E. E. Corwin, Scott Cunningham, Louis F. Fieser, Robert Holliday, Robert McMullin, Charles J. Orton, Oscar W. Scott, Henry Snyder, John B. Thompson, and William B. Woodward. In the following year Mr. Deshler aided financially in the equipment of a new hall in the main building which was dedicated May 21, 1875, but soon after, in accordance with Mr. Deshler's wish, the name of the society was changed from Deshler to Alcyone, which it bore to the end of its career in the early years of the twentieth century.

In the meantime three members of the society—Corwin, Dietrich, and Holliday—had withdrawn and in 1875 organized another which they called Horton, for Valentine B. Horton, president of the first Board of Trustees of the college. Its members numbered 13 and, besides those already mentioned, were Howell Pierce, Wesley C. Downing, Albert C. Brown, John McQuigg, Allen T. Rector, John Randolph, J. Scott

Humphrey, W. C. Staley, W. H. Forry, and O. H. Perry. The following year its membership was reduced to eight, but before the end of the school year had been recruited to 24. Its meetings were at first held at the homes of members, but later the society was permitted to furnish the attic-room of the west wing of the main building, the counterpart of the room in the east wing that had been given to Alcyone.

The two societies existed side by side, each spurred to activity by the efforts of the other. There were oratorical and other contests between the societies—one of February 22, 1878, when there were judges but no decision. In June, 1878, Alcyone held its first commencement, graduating John F. McFadden, Arthur B. Townshend, Walter A. Dun, and Ferdinand Howald. In the following June it held what was called a "public" in order to show its ability in different lines, and later its second commencement graduating three. Horton also held "publics" and commencement exercises, giving diplomas to its graduates.

The rooms in which the two societies met were well equipped, the walls having been decorated by Christian Jensen, a mural painter of more than local fame. Each society had a small library. The halls were for a third of a century centers of student activity and interest. Out of them came the editors of the *Lantern* and the leadership in many movements. But as the University became larger and its interests more diverse and specialized, the old literary societies passed, and in their place sprang up the scholastic organizations which were calculated to emphasize the particular work of department or college. Numerous expressions of regret at their passing are found in the pages of University publications. But they were all unavailing. A new era had come. The last mention of Alcyone and Horton was in the *Makio* of 1906, a lack of interest being reported.

Another society of the early days was the Kirtland Agricultural Society, which was organized in 1882 among the students of agriculture. Its purpose was to develop the power of observation, to cultivate the spirit of research, to promote

habits of accurate thought and expression, and to study the sciences related to agriculture. In 1892 the name of the society was changed to the Townshend Literary Society in honor of Dr. N. S. Townshend. Students in domestic science were made eligible to membership and the first women were elected in 1907. Having been from the first devoted to specialized study, the Townshend Society has escaped the influences that brought the others to decay, but it has dropped the word, "Literary" from its title, and is the Townshend Agricultural Society.

The Philomathean Literary Society for young women was organized November 16, 1894, with the purpose to achieve "the highest intellectual development of its members." In 1900 it was a strong and active organization and gave a dramatic entertainment in the Chapel. It held its meetings for a time in the hall of the Horton Literary Society, and maintained friendly relations with both societies of men. In 1920 it had a membership of 16.

The Three-year Agricultural Literary Society was organized in October, 1914, with literary, musical, and athletic features. In 1920 it reported a membership of 50.

The Delphic Debating Club, which had first appeared in 1913, was in 1916 rechristened the Delphic Literary Club.

The Apollonian Literary Society appeared in 1917, a new christening of the Clinic Club, organized in 1909 "to promote the advancement of knowledge of the dental science."

The Browning Literary Society, first called the Young Ladies' Society, was organized in 1883 to do for the young women of the University what was done for the men by Alcyone and Horton. A group picture taken in 1885 and reproduced in the University Monthly of 1915 shows a membership of 21: Josephine Cathcart, Kitty Van Harlingen, Minnie O. Scott, Blanche Needels, Emma Lehner, Harriet Doty, Emma Scott, Gertrude Fox Hess, Alberta Garber, Cora Needels Sells, Olive Jones, Anna Mullay, Lumina Riddle Smyth, Ada R. Needels, Frances Thompson Bingham, Grace Moodie Hart-

well, Clara Fisher Milligan, Elizabeth Hughes, Jessie Youman Bowers, Maud Cockins, Mana Needels Kirkpatrick. These were the founders of a society which, unlike the men's first societies, has lived through the years and maintained its strength and usefulness. In 1905 Browning turned its attention to dramatics and has since presented a play each year in the hollow near the Spring. From the receipts for admission it has accumulated a fund, with which it hopes eventually to be able to erect a Greek open-air theater of stone.

Browning Society has presented the following Shakespearean plays: "Twelfth Night" in 1909, "The Tempest" in 1910, "Much Ado About Nothing" in 1912, "As You Like It" in 1913, "Romeo and Juliet" in 1914, "Midsummer Night's Dream" in 1916, "The Tempest" in 1917, "A Winter's Tale" in 1919, "The Merchant of Venice" in 1920, "The Taming of the Shrew" in 1921, and "Much Ado About Nothing" in 1922.

DRAMATIC ORGANIZATIONS

The College Dramatic Club appeared in 1877, and on the evening of June 15, that year, presented in the "College Building," the play, "The Loan of a Lover," followed by a skit entitled "Ici On Parle Francais." The program, preserved in "Memorabilia," in the Library, bears the legend in small type, "Repeated by request of the Faculty and all those present," which may be truth or graceful fibbing. Among those in the casts were Charles B. Comstock, Sidney H. Short, Harrie B. Hutchinson, Miss M. Frank Morrison, and Miss Alice Townshend.

As far as may be determined by the records there was thereafter a considerable period of dramatic inactivity ending in 1893, when Lorin Sears, E. K. Coulter, C. S. Powell, and C. L. McIlvaine revived the Dramatic Club as a men's organization, and produced "The Rivals," following it with "The Road to Ruin" in 1894, "She Stoops to Conquer" in 1895, and "David Garrick" and "Who's Who" in 1896. The dramatic fervor again abated till 1900 when five men met in the room of Tom D. Evans '03, and organized the Strollers Dramatic

Club. Three women were admitted to membership, and at the Christmas season presented "A Pair of Spectacles," Evans being manager, stage director, coach, leading man, and property man. This organization with its necessarily shifting membership has produced a play almost every year since: "A Night Off" in 1902, "7-20-8" in 1903, "Sweet Lavender" and "Three Huts" in 1904, "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Incog" in 1905, "Men, Maids, and Matchmakers" in 1906, "La Poudre aux Yeux" in 1907, "His Father's Honor" in 1908, "When a Man's Single" in 1909, "Bluff" in 1910, "The Schoolmistress" in 1911, "The Maneuvers of Jane," in 1913, "The Truth" "The Sleeping Car," "The Kleptomaniac," "So Help Me," "Shades of Night," "Dear Departed," "The Bracelet," and "Playgoers," all in 1916, "Mrs. Gorringer's Necklace" in 1917, "The Importance of Being in Earnest," "Pierrot Home from the Wars," in May, 1919; "Four-flushers," and "Six Pass While the Lentils Boil," in December, 1919, and "Mufti" in 1920. Prominent in the early life of the club were "Jack" Murie, Don P. Mills, Mrs. William L. Evans, Florence Welling, and Edward Armbruster. In 1908 Ann Shannon, Marie Carroll, Frank Hunter, and H. L. Bogardus were among the more prominent. C. B. Robbins was director in 1916, and wrote some of the numerous plays presented that year. In 1919 Ralph McCombs and Ray Lee Jackson were leaders. At the close of the presentation of Pinero's "Schoolmistress" in 1913, the first ceremony of installation took place, all the old members being called to the stage to take part in the admission of the members of the cast to full membership.

Scarlet Mask, musical comedy organization, was the outgrowth of a movement begun in 1915 and centering about "The Dreamer o' Dreams," which had been written by two juniors, Lee C. Hinslea and Paul W. Austin. The organization was first called Sash and Slipper, but this was changed to Zazoliers, and so it was called when, with an enlarged cast it presented the comedy in February, 1916, at the Southern Theater. Then came the war with its interruption of all normal activities, and there was no revival of the project till 1919

when, with Ray Lee Jackson, Charles E. Clough, James W. Reed, Wilbur Thoburn Mills, and Ralph McCombs leading, Scarlet Mask was formed. It has produced two musical comedies, written and directed by members, "Tain't So" in 1919, and "Oh My, Omar" in 1920-1921. Hayward M. Anderson and James G. Thurber were the authors of the last-named.

Students of French, constituting Le Cercle Francaise, have given a series of French plays, beginning in 1907, and students in the German classes have occasionally since 1909 given German plays. The Ben Greet Players in 1908 and again in 1910 gave Shakespearean plays at the Spring. Other traveling organizations have appeared here, the most notable occasion being the presentation by Dorothy Spinney, February 6, 1919, of "Iphigenia in Tauris" from the Greek of Euripides.

DEBATE AND ORATORY

In the first years of the life of the University, all students were required to take part in what were called rhetorical exercises. These were held every Wednesday, from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. in the lecture room, a class being drafted each week to deliver orations, recite, or read essays. President Orton was in charge of the work, and there was provision for detecting absences, as on that day all male students were excused from the military drill required on other days.

Debate and oratory were also fostered, as already indicated, in the early literary societies, which participated in the organization of the University Oratorical Society in 1883. The first local contest was held in 1884, in which year also the University entered the State Oratorical Association, losing to Oberlin in the State contest. In 1885, an interstate contest was held in Columbus, the participating teams ranking in the following order: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska. Following this disappointment, there arose at the University a demand for an instructor in elocution, with academic credit for the work. As there was no immediate response, ambitious students petitioned for and re-

ceived permission to deliver orations in the Chapel during a part of the period set aside for chapel exercises. This it was held, would give opportunity for practice and self-education in public speaking. State contests and contests on the campus continued annually, but it was not till 1891 that the University won first place in a State contest, and then it was won by a woman, Katherine E. Morhart, (now Mrs. Lowry F. Sater), who spoke on "Materialism." She was sent as the University's representative in the interstate contest at Des Moines, that year, but was rated sixth, instead of first as had been hoped.

In 1894 elocution instruction was offered by the University, with academic credit for the work, and four classes were formed. In 1897 the University Debating League was organized, with a membership consisting of representatives from the five literary societies—Alycane, Horton, Athenaeum, Townsend, and Philomathean—and the Hunter Law Society, and the local and other contests were carried on much as before. In 1900 the Debate and Oratory Council was organized, succeeding the league. In its membership were two representatives from each of the literary societies and six from the faculty, and its purpose was to hold a debate and oratorical contest in January of each year. Edward C. Turner, a winning debater of the time, was the first president. This organization continued to function till 1915.

In 1904, when the interest in debating was at a low ebb, the Tri-State League (Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio) was proposed, and the University agreed to enter, with the understanding that a fellowship in English would be established, the incumbent to have charge of the debating interests. H. J. Williams of Brown University, came to accept this post, and in 1905 announced debating practice classes, in which 22 students enrolled. In the following year, C. E. Blanchard was employed as debate coach, and was the first teacher of public speaking to have a place in the faculty. In February, 1907, William J. Bryan spoke in the Chapel, urging the importance

of training in public speaking. Alcyone and Horton societies were then moribund, and were disbanded before the end of the college year.

In 1908 the leading literary societies of the men were the Hunter Literary Society, organized in 1896 among the students of the College of Law, and the Athenaeum Literary Society, founded in 1897. The programs in each of these societies were much the same, consisting of book reviews, character and biographical sketches, mock trials, parliamentary practice, and debates. The former of these lived till 1911 and the latter till 1918.

Meanwhile the various debate and oratorical contests were carried on under the direction of the Oratorical and Debate Council, Ohio State winning the championship in the Tri-State League in 1909 and again in 1912. In 1909 the Toastmasters' Club was organized, its purpose being to cultivate the art of after-dinner speaking and to provide opportunities for practice.

In 1913, Victor A. Ketcham came to the University as professor of public speaking, succeeding Mr. Blanchard. In that year also the national convention of Delta Sigma Rho, honorary forensic society, a chapter of which had been organized here, was held in Columbus, with delegates from 38 different colleges. University orators participated in the Ohio Intercollegiate Peace Contest, and the Delphic Debating Club, organized by women students in 1912, was active. By this combination of events, a new zest was given to the work. In 1914 the Forum was organized by the various literary societies, at first devoting itself to the discussion of various college subjects, and later sponsoring programs of formal orations, with at least one meeting a year with the representatives of other organizations.

In 1914 the Tri-State League was broken up by the withdrawal of Illinois and the inability of the remaining members to get another university to take its place. In 1916 Ohio State debated with Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin.

sin, winning against the former and losing to the latter, but the special effort was given to debates between teams of different classes, generally with gratifying success. In 1920 Ohio State again debated with Wisconsin and lost. It is impossible here even to mention all the contests in which all the Ohio State University debaters and orators have engaged, but an examination of the records indicates beyond all doubt that they have held their own with the representatives of other institutions. The interest of the undergraduate body in public speaking has waxed and waned. Just now, student conviction of the importance of this mode of expression seems to be deepening. In the achievements of those who have gone before there should be real encouragement to greater effort.

THE UNIVERSITY BAND

The first musical organization of the Military Department was a drum corps consisting of eight snare drums, a bass drum, and three fifes. To the music of this corps which was in charge of Joseph N. Bradford as First Sergeant, the first student cadets marched. When the band was organized the drum corps disappeared, Bradford being transferred to the band as snare drummer. If tradition is to be trusted, the organization of the band was due to the musical enthusiasm of Edward Orton, Jr., who, one day, hearing George D. Makepeace playing a cornet in the "Old North Dorm," was so pleased that he bought for himself a cornet which Makepeace taught him to play. That was in the fall of 1878. With a vision of a University Band he brought together the students who could play band instruments, and an organization was formed with Makepeace as the first leader and instructor, early in 1879. Three had played in bands before and three owned their instruments; the others were supplied with second-hand instruments purchased with a fund voted by the trustees. Thus encouraged the band membership increased till by Commencement Day of that year it had 16 members—George D. Makepeace, Harry Hyatt, Edward Orton, Jr., John A. McDowell, William F. Whitten, Charles E. Higbee, Dudley T. Fisher, Edward Downerd,



COLLEGE OF EDUCATION BUILDING
FIRST UNIT ERECTED IN 1925



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM
ERECTED IN 1913, WAR MEMORIAL ADDITION IN 1925

Charles V. Pleukharp, C. R. Vanderburg, I. N. Keyser, George W. Knopf, Theodore Tarbox, Joseph N. Bradford, F. W. Hubbard, and Frederick Shedd. Two of these, it will be observed—Orton and Bradford—became professors in the University. Orton was the second leader of the band. The band's first public appearance was at the reception following the graduating exercises of the class of 1879.

But the band had its trouble as well as its enthusiasm. The personnel was continually changing; some who were admitted proved to be poor material; practice at times grew irksome, under the orders of the Military Department of which it was a part, and then for failing to turn out with the battalion on Decoration Day, 1881, it came to an end as a military organization, to be revived two years later as a University organization with B. A. Eisenlohr as leader. He was succeeded in 1883 by Edwin Erle Sparks, and he by other students till 1897 when there was an effort to secure a professional leader.

Gustav Bruder, who became leader of the band in the spring of 1898, had been invited the previous fall to take charge, but had declined because the duties would interfere with his engagement at the Southern Theater. Sergeant Robinson and Bandmaster Otto Neske of the 17th U. S. Infantry then stationed at the Barracks served for short periods in the fall and winter, and then Mr. Bruder came on the condition that his theater work should be the first consideration. Mr. Bruder says:

While the Makio for 1898 shows 24 members of the band, we really had about 14, some of them having dropped out for various reasons. The bandroom was in the basement of the Armory tower. On entering upon my new position, I soon found that the members of the band did very much as they pleased, no harmony, no discipline. They were a military band in name only. These conditions were responsible for the resignations of Robinson and Neske. In order to enforce discipline I was compelled to take two of the members to President Canfield who, after giving them quite a lecture, released them as members of the band and compelled them to drill in one of the companies. I am pleased to say that from that time I have never been troubled in the same way.

For a number of years we could get only 16 or 20 members of the band, as the college was small; and some of these would drop out during

the year so that when prize-drill day came we would have sometimes as few as 11 men and we would have to engage musicians from the city. In 1901 the band had 15 members, in 1903 21 members, and in 1904 27 members. About 1907, when we had 35 members, our quarters became too small, and we moved to the third floor of the Armory, the present location.

Of late years the announcement of a tryout has brought as many as 120 students, some good, some bad, some indifferent. We have latterly had from 60 to 65 members in the band, and if it had been only a question of noise, we could have had 100 or more. But from a musical viewpoint a well-balanced band of 30 or 40 pieces is far better than a bunch of noise however big. While at different times we have had brilliant performers on their respective instruments I will say that collectively this year's (1920) band is the best I have had during my 23 years' connection with the University.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

While not recognized as a subject for instruction, vocal and instrumental music had its exponents among the students from the very first. In early records one reads of the chapel choir, the Makio of 1880 making record not only of that, but also of the Phi Gamma Delta quartet, the Phi Kappa Psi quartet and chorus, and the Glee Club. Music was an essential part of fraternity life, and as the fraternities became more numerous the contribution of both vocal and instrumental music became more generous. The Eratonian quartet appeared in 1894; the Ohio State University Chorus, with Professor C. R. Watson as leader, in 1895. In 1896 William L. Evans was director of the Glee Club, and there was a guitar and mandolin club and an octet of strings and flute. In 1898 C. W. Gayman was director of the Glee Club, and there was a new organization called the President's Quartet (strings), Robert Eckhardt director, as well as a banjo club. An O. S. U. male quartet also appeared in that year, and has been continued through most of the years since. In 1900 the University Orchestra of 15 pieces, C. A. White director, was organized.

In 1902 there was begun, at the suggestion of Mrs. George B. Kauffman and under the direction of the advisory board of the Y. W. C. A., a series of Twilight Concerts. There were six

concerts in the series, one on the last Friday of each month, engaging the best available vocal and instrumental talent. For 10 or a dozen years this series of recitals was a sterling feature of University life, attracting many of the music lovers of the city.

The Ohio State University Choral Society of 75 members, with Alfred Rogerson Barrington as director, was organized in December, 1901.

The Girls' Glee Club appeared in 1904, with Mary Bohannon as president and Edith Seymour director. Other directors have been Ethel Bowman, Florence Gilliam, Helen Bartram Smith, Louise Shepherd, Ethel Foote, Elizabeth Allen.

In August, 1913, Alfred Rogerson Barrington was employed and put in charge of the glee clubs, baccalaureate rehearsals and service, and the Choral Union, with authority to organize a student orchestra, the payment of his salary to be made from the Commencement expense fund. Mr. Barrington continued in this capacity until his death by accident in 1919. He had rendered a fine service, greatly endearing himself to all. He was succeeded by Karl H. Hoenig, Trinity Church choirmaster, who is still serving.

For the early college and literary society commencements, as well as for the later concerts and recitals there was a considerable drawing upon the instrumental and vocal talent of Columbus. The programs show numbers by the Barracks Band, the Apollo Quartet, the Barron Quartet, the Zeigler-Howe Orchestra, and participation in one way or another by a long list of Columbus celebrities, including Herman Eckhardt, Theodore Schneider, Herman Ebeling, Edmund S. Mattoon, W. W. McCallip, W. T. Toomey (flute), Eva Hummer (violin), Maud Cockins (violin), Clara Denig, Alice Speaks, Oley Speaks, Arthur C. Gemunder ('cello), Otto Engwerson, and others.

"A Hymn to Ohio," by Professor W. L. Graves, was presented by the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, December 11, 1903,

with "Carmen Ohio" as a finale. What the Glee and Mandolin Clubs prepared each year have been often taken on tour to other cities of the State, a custom which had high vogue from this time on to the present. A symphony orchestra, organized by Alfred R. Barrington, gave a concert in Chapel, March 24, 1916. "Nationalism in Music" was demonstrated by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, in the Chapel, in May of the same year. And so, through the years, both from within and from without, the love of music has been fostered and developed as an incident to student life, rather than as a recognized part of it.

Of the numerous fetes and pageants that have adorned the years two may be mentioned: "Light of the Ages," written by Esther M. Reedy, and illustrating the triumph of Democracy, in 1919, and that of 1920, written by Marie Mirvis, and symbolizing the growth of the University.

Three songbooks have been issued. The first, "Songs of Scarlet and Gray," published in 1900, was compiled and edited by Charles W. Gayman, musical director of the Glee Club, 1898-1900, assisted by Dudley Scott and Harry Porter Weld. The second, a more pretentious work of 232 pages, entitled "Songs of Ohio State University," was compiled and published in 1916, under the direction of the Ohio State University Association. The third was compiled under the direction of a committee, Dr. W. L. Evans, chairman, and published in 1924.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The first meeting to form an alumni association was held at the University, June 18, 1879, one year after the first commencement. Walter A. Dun of the class of 1878 presided, and J. Scott Humphrey of the class of 1879 was secretary. A committee composed of Arthur B. Townshend, John F. McFadden, and Henry Snyder was appointed to outline a plan of organization. At a meeting, June 22, 1880, they reported a constitution for "The Associate Alumni of the Ohio State University," and it was adopted. The first election of officers resulted:

President, John F. McFadden; vice-president, Curtis C. Howard; secretary, J. Scott Humphrey; treasurer, Ferdinand Howald.

The early records are incomplete, but J. H. Galbraith '83 remembers that his class was, without application, voted into the association, and that there were no initiation fees or dues. In 1885 Harwood R. Pool offered an amendment to the constitution providing that each member should pay one dollar annually into the association's treasury, but classes continued to be taken in by omnibus votes. Graduates in pharmacy and veterinary medicine were not made eligible to membership until 1890, although a committee had in 1887 reported that these graduates were recognized as graduates in full standing. In 1889, the association provided for the election each year of a member to serve as orator at the next annual meeting. In 1890 the custom was established of making the retiring president the orator for the ensuing year. At the same time the constitution was amended to provide for life memberships with a fee of \$5 each. In 1891 it was reported that there were 231 alumni of the University, of whom 174 had paid the \$5 fee and become life members. In 1902 a new constitution was adopted. In 1904 the custom of having an orator for each annual meeting was abandoned, and there was a beginning of effort to organize local clubs of alumni in different parts of the State.

In 1890 the Alumni Association published a "Ten-year Book" of 176 pages, containing the constitution and by-laws, a brief history of the University, biographical sketches of the present and former members of the faculty, and of the alumni, including the class of 1889. The book was prepared for publication by F. Keffer, W. S. Devol and James A. Wilgus who at different times served as secretary between 1885, when the project was broached, and 1890, the year of publication. Action was also taken at this time to secure the day next preceding Commencement as Alumni Day, a request which was granted by the faculty, and on the report of a committee consisting of Harry Corns and W. T. Morrey, the asso-

ciation recommended the abolition of the preparatory department. At the annual meeting in June, 1895, the association took action resulting in the placing of portraits of the Presidents of the University in the Library, and the bust of Dr. Edward Orton in Orton Hall.

"These notes from the proceedings," says Mr. Galbraith, "indicate in a general way the kind of work it was trying to do during its earlier years. It remained for Ralph D. Mershon '91, who was elected president of the association in 1910, to bring about its reorganization with a salaried secretary and make it a real factor in the life of the University. To give him an opportunity to set the new organization well on its way, Mr. Mershon was re-elected in 1911, so that he was the last president under the old regime and the first under the new. So far as the records show, only one other person has been twice elected to the office of president—Professor Horace L. Wilgus (1884-1885). But one woman has been elected to the office of president—Mrs. Wilbur H. Siebert (1900). Eight women have held the office of vice-president. One woman has held the office of secretary, but so far none has been entrusted with the office of treasurer."

The constitution adopted under the Mershon regime made a place in the organization for former students as well as graduates; provided for a board of directors which would be responsible for carrying on the association work; created a board of visitors to keep in touch with phases of the University life and recommend changes for the general good. A general reunion day to be known as "Ohio State Day" was established, and December 1 was the date first chosen. On that day all the local branches of alumni and former students were urged to meet and renew their fellowship, and it is recorded that in 1911 there were such gatherings in some 50 reunion centers. It was under Mershon's direction, too, that the material for the first of the University's "Who's Who" was gathered and published in the spring of 1912. It was a 400-page volume telling concisely what each member of the association had up to that time accomplished in professional or business

life. From this fountain of renewed interest flowed the gathering of Patriarchs, class reunions, and other pleasant occasions that have each year adorned the Commencement season.

In 1908, the association inaugurated the custom of placing and dedicating tablets in the several buildings in memory of distinguished members of the faculty. It has bought and presented to the University portraits of three of the presidents and several professors; it has been helpful in the publication of University songbooks; it has proposed improvements and greatly helped to make a sound public opinion for the proper support of the University's work.

The presidents of the Ohio State University Association, as it has been known since 1910, have been: 1910 and 1911, Ralph D. Mershon; 1912, H. E. Payne; 1913, N. W. Storer; 1914, Lowry F. Sater; 1915, Clarence D. Laylin; 1916, George Smart; 1917, Bertram S. Stephenson; 1918, George H. Calkins; 1919, G. Glenn Atkins; 1920, Paul M. Lincoln; 1921, Charles G. Bond. The secretaries during the same period have been: Ross C. Purdy, H. S. Warwick, Joseph S. Myers, J. H. Galbraith, Miss Nan Cannon (acting), Katherine Grant (acting), J. L. Morrill, who came in 1919 and is still serving.

The membership of the association in 1920 was approximately 5400. There were 40 well-organized branches, mostly in Ohio, but scattered over the country, with about 75 groups of alumni and former students capable of being mobilized on occasion.

ALUMNAE CLUB

The Alumnae Club was organized in March, 1897, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Canfield, with Mrs. Florizel Smith president, Mrs. Clara Fisher Milligan vice-president, Miss Edith D. Cockins secretary, and Miss Daisy M. Scott treasurer, its purpose being to foster the spirit of fellowship and loyalty to the University. Every woman graduate was made eligible. Meetings were held for the discussion of social and economic problems, for the study of the poets and to hear lectures. In 1906 the "Alcestis" of Euripides was produced in the Chapel, several alumni and the Trinity Church Choir directed by Karl

H. Hoenig assisting. The next year William J. Long, the naturalist, lectured under the club auspices. The proceeds of these entertainments were turned into a fund from which it was proposed to loan money to women students. To swell this fund the club opened a noon-lunch room in the basement of University Hall in 1909, which was for a time conducted by a committee of which Miss Freda Detmers was chairman and Mrs. Harry I. Abbott manager. In this and other ways the club has from year to year raised money which has been loaned without interest to deserving women students.

ALUMNAE COUNCIL

In June, 1924, a beginning was made of the organization of the Alumnae Council of the Ohio State University Association, "whose province shall be the consideration of matters of special interest to alumnae of the University and to women students of the University." The constitution provided that the Council should "consist of one representative from each organized alumnae group," membership in such group being dependent upon membership in the Ohio State University Association. The Council was an organization within the University Association, and was meant to strengthen it. Officers and an advisory board were provided for, the latter charged with the duty of prescribing the time and method for the election of the Council representatives from the alumnae groups. To the Council itself was given the duty of electing representatives to the Board of Control of Pomerene Hall.

The first officers of the Alumnae Council were Mrs. Ethel Herrick Thompson, Columbus, president; Mrs. Helen Taylor Nicklaus, Toledo, first vice-president; Miss Helen Gardner, New York City, second vice-president; Mrs. Marguerite Gardner Grant, Springfield, secretary; Mrs. Margaret Howard Hawkins, Cleveland, treasurer. The local groups at the end of the first year numbered eleven, and it was felt that, as women graduates and ex-students in various localities came to realize the possibilities of helpfulness, many others would be added.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES

The first University bookstore was opened on the campus in 1885 by two students—John F. Fergus and Louis G. Addison—in a small room on the second floor of University Hall. Student successors in the business were: H. C. Laughlin, H. S. Talbot, R. F. Foster, F. R. West, King G. Thompson, and B. B. Bigelow. The latter two in 1902 sold to F. C. Long, who took the business to High Street. Another store, opened in Hayes Hall in 1902 by Stanton S. Freeman carried a stock of drawing supplies. He sold to A. G. Geren, who also established himself on High Street. In 1906, a co-operative store was established at Tenth Avenue and High Street, as one of a chain of college stores selling books and supplies at less than regular retail prices, but in the following year it was closed, owing to financial embarrassment. Another co-operative bookstore was organized in 1920-1921, with offices in Hayes Hall. Efforts were made by private interests to have it declared an illegal encroachment on their business, but the court affirmed the right of the students to organize and maintain on the campus such a co-operative enterprise.

This store, under the management of George H. Siebert '21, organized on business principles and supported alike by faculty and students, was successful, and in 1926 became, by action of the trustees, a part of the University Press, which was made to include also the printing plant and the mailing department.

CHAPTER V

THE CAMPUS AND THE BUILDINGS

When the Campus Was a Farm—First Building Plan—The Plan and Map of 1910—University Architect—Buildings on the Campus in 1920—Driveways, Sidewalks, and Tunnels—New Buildings Under the Tax Levy of 1921—Facts About the Various Buildings—First Campus Statue—Corinthian Capital—Mirror Lake—Memorials, Traditions, and Occasions—Ohio State Songs.

The transformation of the rugged and wooded farm area of 1870 into the beautiful campus of 1920, though it has required the effort of half a century, seems today like a work of magic. Perhaps, in view of the early antagonism to the college in and out of the General Assembly, the political and personal clashes of those in early control, and the lack of vision common to those who come and go, but while they remain determine policies, even the period of change is not long. In the early faculty there were men who strove and sacrificed and achieved, in the face of obstacles and discouragements of many kinds, and in the Board of Trustees there were men of vision and faith. Standing in front of University Hall, one day during his service as trustee, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes said to a group of friends: "Some within my hearing will live to see the day when they will realize my wish and my desire for its gratification: that the trustees buy all the land on the west side of High Street from Eleventh Avenue to Norwich Avenue and as far back as the river, as well as for a depth of 200 feet on the east side of High Street from Eleventh Avenue to Norwich Avenue." Professor Joseph N. Bradford, University architect, was in the group that heard the remark, and has seen the day when he, as well as many trustees, realized what a boon to the University such an early purchase would have meant.

An interesting picture of the area now occupied by the campus is afforded in the following, contributed by Mrs. Alice S. Keyes of Columbus, through W. F. Felch, formerly secretary of the Ohio Historical Commission. She refers to the house occupied by the President of the University, when she says:

My father, Joseph Strickler, built the house. He lived in this city from 1854 to 1859, and the plans were drawn before 1856, I am sure. He was a pioneer monument-maker, and bought from William Neil ten and a half acres north of the lane, now the campus extension of Fifteenth Avenue, which ran to the Neil residence which stood, together with the farm buildings near the present site of Mirror Lake. My father's lot was north of this lane, included Ohio Field and ran westward a considerable distance. Across the lane, where the Museum now stands, a creek running from the Indianola section crossed High Street. Along the hills to the west springs abounded. Zinn's woods extended north of the campus westwardly, and what is now Frambes Avenue was a lane leading to the Zinn residence on the brow of the hill overlooking the river.

My father's plans for the house, as drawn by himself, were about as the house now stands, except some changes made during President Canfield's time, the addition of a parlor and a southwest extension before President Thompson occupied it. The steps were originally on the south side of the porch which looks like the one first built. The front of the house is not different. My father planted in the rear of the house about where the Armory now is, many fruit and shade trees. The old orchard disappeared years ago. The house was sold by my father to J. J. Rickly, the miller.

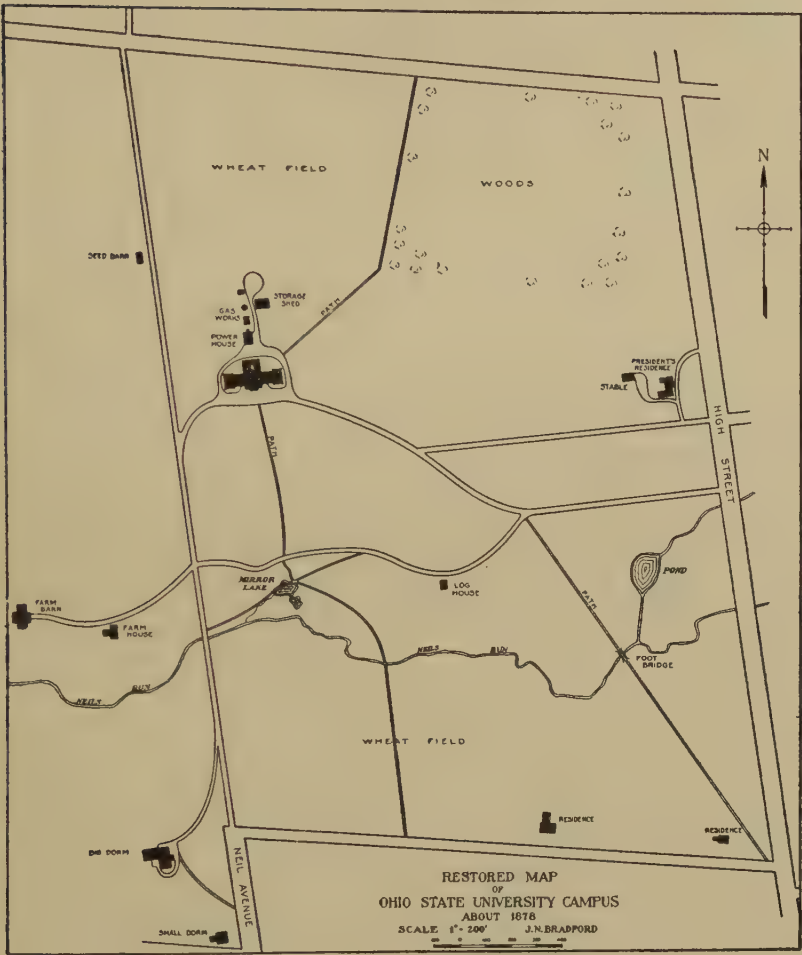
When in 1872 what is now University Hall was being constructed, the present Mirror Lake stored the water that ran the sawmill by which the rough stone used in the trimming were cut. There is memory also of a log cabin, on the site of Orton Hall, in which lived the first janitor of the college.

The building program for the first 20 years included, besides the Main Building and the two dormitories, the Mechanical Laboratory (now the Service Building), the old Botany Building (later occupied by the State Department of Health), the first building of the College of Veterinary Medicine (on the site of the Botany and Zoology Building), and the first two Chemistry Buildings, both of which were destroyed by fire,

the first in February, 1887, and the second in February, 1904. All of these buildings were inexpensively constructed and of small merit architecturally.

In 1892-93 Orton Hall was erected, marking a somewhat advanced step in campus buildings. It was of the early fireproof construction, following a prevailing wave of Romanesque architecture, a style not well adapted to academic structures. Then followed Hayes Hall, McMillin Observatory, Townshend Hall, Biological Building, Gymnasium and Armory, Page Hall, Brown Hall, Veterinary Laboratory, Physics Building, Chemistry Building, Lord Hall, Robinson Laboratory, the Animal Husbandry group of three buildings, Oxley Hall, Ohio Union, and the Veterinary Clinic Building. These structures were somewhat widely scattered over the campus, a landscape architectural fault which is now realized. But, as in the case of the land area, there was a lack of vision and a failure to realize the value of a strictly formal plan for the campus. It is to be said, however, that the situation here is no worse than in most educational institutions composed of a group of buildings. The lack of architectural harmony, due to the frequent changes of style, was obscured by the separation of the buildings and the great number of trees.

When the General Assembly in 1909 appropriated \$250,000 for a Library Building, the signal for the opening of a new era of building construction on the campus was sounded. The Board of Trustees determined to select an architect who would produce a building in every respect worthy. Six architects were invited to submit designs in competition, and in June, 1910, that of Allen & Collens of Boston was selected, with the splendid result now visible. Then came the desire, on the part of the Board of Trustees, in view of the larger building program, to be free from the necessity of having to select an architect every time the General Assembly made an appropriation for a building. Consequently, in August, 1911, the position of University Architect was created, also an Architect's Advisory Board of seven members. Professor J. N. Bradford was elected architect, and to the Advisory Board



were appointed: the President of the University, the superintendent of the power, heat, and light plant, Professors Edward Orton, Jr., E. A. Hitchcock, Thomas E. French, and C. E. Sherman, and a landscape architect. This last place was later filled by Professor Wendell Paddock. The special duty of the architect and the board was to secure an orderly development of the plant and the beautification of the grounds. Under the reorganization of 1915, the Advisory Board was dispensed with, some of its duties being transferred to the cabinet, consisting of the President, the business manager, the architect, and the superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Upon the organization of the University Architect's Department, a campus map was prepared showing the existing buildings, walks, and drives, and presenting a comprehensive scheme for an orderly development. Early in the history of the University there had been a plan which, though informal, would have served for a group of perhaps a dozen buildings. But it was now outgrown. In a report made by Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, in 1909, it was stated that the informal plan could not be adhered to and as a matter of good taste it was necessary to group the buildings with due regard to formality and symmetry. In the preparation of the campus map this general principle was not deviated from except in one particular, the preservation of the informal aspect of Mirror Lake and its surroundings.

To quote Professor Bradford:

The map was based on two fundamentals: (1) Principal and secondary axes; (2) the grouping of buildings carrying related work, sufficient elasticity being incorporated in the plan to permit of meeting unforeseen future problems.

The principal axis is east and west, commencing at High Street and Fifteenth Avenue and extending west through the center of the Oval and the Library. A main north and south axis extends from Eleventh Avenue passing through the centers of Ohio Union, Orton Hall, and the Chemistry Building to Woodruff Avenue. Neil Avenue forms another north and south axis, while the location of the Stadium establishes still another.

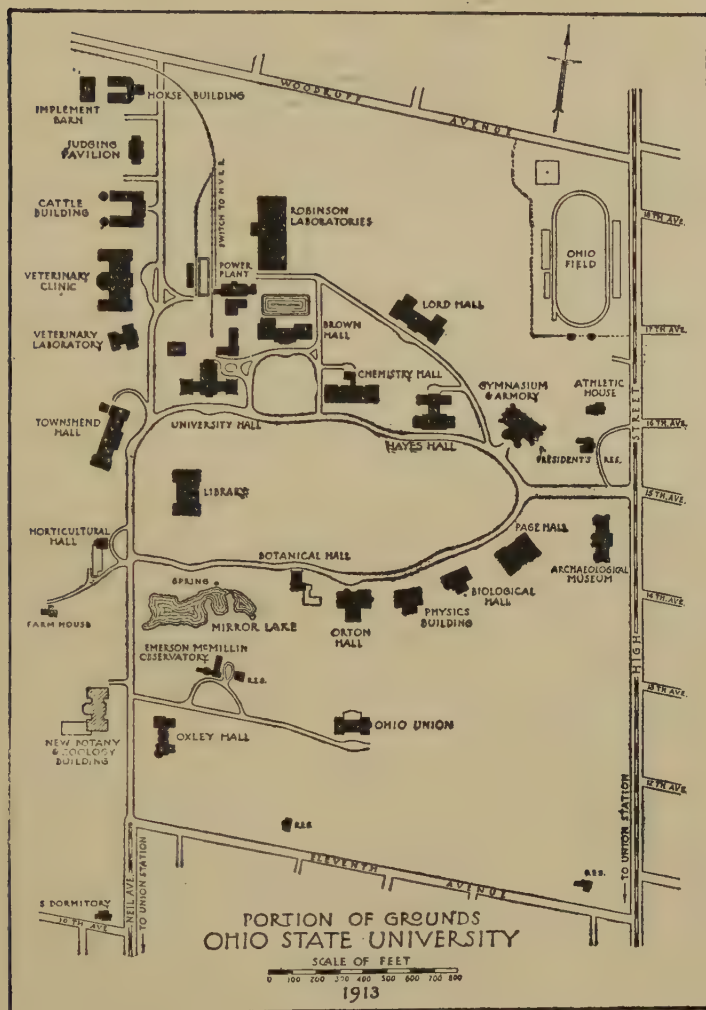
The grouping of buildings according to related work may be explained as follows: The Orton Hall-Chemistry Building axis will reach



at the north the court around which will be grouped the buildings of the College of Engineering. The Medical group will be on an axis extending west from Eleventh and Neil Avenues. The residential, or dormitory group will be on an axis, extending east between Eleventh Avenue and the Twelfth Avenue roadway. This group will include Oxley Hall and its future enlargement, the new Women's Building, Ohio Union, and the proposed dormitories for men. The College of Agriculture buildings are already grouped along Neil Avenue. The group of the College of Education will occupy the site of Ohio Field. The new Athletic Field will have at the north the Stadium, with the Men's Gymnasium, the Armory, and the Women's Gymnasium on the east side facing west and presenting an appropriate architectural front to the athletic field and drill ground. The central Oval, with its formalized arrangement of walks and drives will remain undisturbed for many years to come, but undoubtedly more important buildings will replace some of the structures now facing this space. At High Street and Fifteenth Avenue, the principal entrance to the campus will be architecturally emphasized by the erection of a building on the north side of the roadway, similar in architecture to the Archaeological Museum, the two buildings being connected by some feature combining building and landscape architecture.

The planting of trees, shrubbery, and perennial plants will keep pace with the construction of buildings, roads and walks, all combining to make a harmonious whole.

There was abundant work for the University architect and his force, from the very first. In 1910 University Hall was provided with a new heating and ventilating system. In June, 1911, came the request of the Archeological and Historical Society for the location of its new building on the campus, a request which was granted, with the understanding that the site selected at High Street and Fifteenth Avenue should meet the approval of the supervising architect. Mirror Lake and the Spring were improved; the main entrance to the campus was widened, and sidewalks were laid on High Street and Eleventh Avenue. In January, 1912, the Botany and Zoology Building was located and plans for its erection were approved, and the Athletic House came into being by the remodeling of one of the University residences. In 1913 the Store Room and Receiving Department were housed; contracts for the Botany and Zoology and the Horticulture and Forestry Buildings were awarded, and the plans for the Greenhouses were ap-



proved. Then came the improvement of Neil Avenue within the grounds.

On March 8, 1914, the English Building, erected originally for the Department of Electrical Engineering, was destroyed by fire. The trustees acted promptly, and, securing an appropriation from the State Emergency Board, at the April meeting approved the architect's plans for adding a wing to the Physics Building for the accommodation of the homeless department, and awarded the contract. In the following November the wing was completed.

The following table shows the date of erection and the cost, not including equipment, of the buildings on the campus at the end of the first half century:

BUILDINGS ON THE CAMPUS IN 1920

Name	Year Erected	Cost
University Hall.....	1873	\$139,625
Mechanical Laboratory (now Service Bldg).....	1879	33,800
First Botany Building.....	1881	15,000
Orton Hall	1893	100,000
Hayes Hall	1893	55,000
McMillin Observatory	1895	16,000
Townshend Hall	1897	110,000
Biological Building	1897	55,000
Gymnasium and Armory	1897	115,000
Page Hall	1902	100,000
Brown Hall	1903	75,000
Veterinary Laboratory	1903	35,000
Physics Building	1904	81,797
Lord Hall	1905	85,023
Chemistry Building	1906	110,367
Robinson Laboratory	1907	75,333
Animal Husbandry group	1907	85,000
Oxley Hall	1908	66,490
Ohio Union	1909	78,698
Veterinary Clinic Building	1910	89,275
Library Building	1911	305,057
Poultry Buildings	1912	5,199
Implement Barn	1912	10,000
Archeological Museum	1913	100,000
Store Room	1913	10,245



Name	Year Erected	Cost
Botany and Zoology Building.....	1914	127,363
Horticulture and Forestry Building.....	1914	150,706
Physics Building wing	1914	40,000
Botany Greenhouses	1915	12,377
Horticultural Greenhouses	1916	20,666
Homeopathic Hospital	1916	57,766
Home Economics Building	1917	150,706
Shops Building	1917	110,774
Barracks Group	1917	43,801
Aviation Laboratory	1918	38,152
Lord Hall addition.....	1918	18,666
New Power House (part).....	1918	112,291

The University architect has prepared plans for and superintended the construction of all the buildings in the preceding list, beginning with the Poultry buildings, the total cost of the structures being \$1,162,727. He has also planned and supervised the construction of about two and one-fourth miles of improved roadway—from the Fifteenth Avenue entrance along the south side of the Oval to Neil Avenue; in Neil Avenue from Eleventh Avenue to Woodruff Avenue; in Seventeenth Avenue from High Street to Lord Hall, Brown Hall, and Robinson Laboratory; driveway from Neil Avenue to the Library; driveway to the President's House; in Twelfth Avenue from High Street to Ohio Union. Tunnels have also been constructed as follows: From the Library south in Neil Avenue to the Homeopathic Hospital; from Page Hall to the Archeological Museum; from Robinson Laboratory to the Shops Building; and a main tunnel from the new Power House north of University Hall—a total of 3886 feet of tunnel 6 feet wide and 6½ feet high. Sidewalks have also been built: from High Street to Neil Avenue north of the Oval; from High Street to Orton Hall on the south side of the Oval; in Neil Avenue from Eleventh Avenue to Townshend Hall; in High Street from Eleventh Avenue to Seventeenth Avenue; in Eleventh Avenue from High Street to Hunter Street—a total of 2.9 miles. The roadways have cost \$67,231; the tunnels, \$65,000; the sidewalks, \$20,595, making a total expenditure under the direction of the University architect of \$1,315,553.



ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION

ERECTED IN 1925



COMMERCE BUILDING
ERECTED IN 1924

Governor Harry L. Davis assumed the duties of his office January 10, 1921, and in his inaugural address pledged himself to help make the Ohio State University "the largest and best state university in the United States," adding that he would ask the co-operation of the General Assembly in that effort. This was especially cheering, as under the preceding administration the University's request for an appropriation for personal services for the next two years had been cut by the budget commissioner to a figure which was less than that then in effect, and a request for four and a half millions for buildings had been cut to less than a half-million. Efforts were at once put forth to give the Governor support in his attitude and to prove to the members of the General Assembly that the University was in dire need. The result was gratifying. The request for a suitable sum for personal services was granted, and \$600,000 was appropriated for buildings. Better still, House bill by Mr. Fouts, levying a tax of one-eighth of a mill for two years to provide a building fund for the three state-supported universities was passed by the House March 30, 1921, and later passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor. Of the amount realized, it was provided, 72 percent should go to Ohio State, the remaining 28 percent being divided equally between Ohio University and Miami University.

It was estimated that the levy would yield for the University \$1,800,000 for each of the two years, and the Board of Trustees authorized the construction of the following, which have been, at this writing, wholly or in part, erected under the supervision of the University Architect:

COST AND TIME OF COMPLETION OF BUILDINGS

Name	Year Erected	Cost
Women's Building (Pomerene Hall)	1923	\$240,000.00
Chemistry Building (New)	1922	100,000.00
Chemistry Building (New) Addition	1924	188,900.00
Medical Research Building (Kinsman Hall) ..	1922	71,358.00
Artillery Stable	1921	8,294.00
Sheep Barn	1922	16,695.00

Name	Year Erected	Cost
Hog Barn.....	1923.....	22,338.00
Horse Barn.....	1922.....	23,959.00
Beef Cattle Barn.....	1922.....	27,051.00
Dairy Cattle Barn.....	1922.....	32,399.00
Addition to New Power House.....	1923.....	197,384.00
Addition to Brown Hall.....	1923.....	100,885.00
Mack Hall (Girls' Dormitory).....	1924.....	192,526.00
Commerce Building.....	1924.....	344,772.00
Journalism Building.....	1924.....	95,728.00
Administration Building (New).....	1925.....	436,895.00
Hamilton Hall.....	1925.....	507,059.00
Starling-Loving Hospital.....	1925.....	483,277.00
Ives Hall.....	1925.....	129,144.00
Addition to Robinson Laboratory.....	1925.....	102,593.00
Memorial Addition to Archaeological and His- torical Museum Building.....	1925.....	238,000.00
Education Building.....	1925.....	339,000.00
Engineering Experiment Station Building....	1925.....	170,000.00
Animal Husbandry Building.....	1925.....	190,000.00
President's Residence (New).....	1925.....	65,000.00

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE BUILDINGS

University Hall, except for the addition of the Chapel wing in 1897, remains in external design as it was originally. It is of the Civil War type of architecture, a mode borrowed from the French. It is of red brick with stone trimming, four stories and basement, and covers an area of 20,000 square feet. When it was the only building it served practically every purpose, and its rooms are filled with the memories of 50 years. At the opening of the college, the east wing of the building provided living quarters for four members of the faculty—Professors Mendenhall, Norton, McFarland, and Wright. President Orton occupied the President's House, as all his successors have done; Dr. Townshend occupied the house at the corner of High Street and Eleventh Avenue, and Professor Millikin lived at the Neil House. There were bedrooms on the first floor, made by dividing the available area into small rooms by muslin partitions or screens, and in these for several months lived all of the students who came from places outside

of Columbus. Their meals were served in the dining-room in the basement, as were also those of the resident professors whose living-rooms were on the second and third floors. Offices, classrooms, laboratories, an assembly room, the first library, and all the accommodations of the infant institution were here under one roof. In the basement still stands a stone, now encased with brick, on which the instruments in the physics laboratory of Dr. Mendenhall were set. The stone was brought and put in place by students, the incident showing at once the poverty and resourcefulness of the college.

During the years, interior changes in the building have been numerous, every change bringing new groups of teachers and students and adding to the sentiment for its preservation. In 1920, besides the Chapel, there were located in it the administration offices, the offices of the College of Arts, the College of Education, and the Graduate School, as well as various department offices. On the wall of the Chapel there has been placed a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

IN MEMORIAM

ALFRED ROGERSON BARRINGTON

DIRECTOR OF THE MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE OHIO
STATE UNIVERSITY FROM 1913 TO 1919

In this tablet his student friends commemorate his gifts
as a musician, his endearing personality, and his faithful
devotion to duty through the years of his service.

Director Barrington was killed in a street-car accident, July 5, 1919, at the corner of High Street and Seventeenth Avenue, the car striking him as he was attempting to board it.

ORTON HALL

Orton Hall, so named for the first president of the University, Dr. Edward Orton, is of the French Romanesque style of architecture, two stories and a basement, with a tower west of the main entrance, in which the chimes are now hung. Built for housing of the Department of Geology, with its museum

of valuable specimens, the materials of which it was constructed were appropriately chosen to represent the geology of the State; and so, too, the carvings of arches, capitals, and gargoyles. In the last-named the conventional heads were replaced by heads of extinct monsters representing the animal life in the different geological periods. In the carving of the interior of the vestibule are shown some characteristic Ohio fossils, while in low relief are the heads of Leo Lesquereux, Columbus paleo-botanist, and Dr. John S. Newberry, State geologist. Some 30 varieties of the better building stones of the State, donated by various companies, entered into the construction.

From the first the space in Orton Hall was shared by other departments of the University. The University Library occupied the east wing till 1912, when the vacated wing became the Women's Union, including the office of the first dean of women. It was not until 1917 that it came to be used wholly for the purposes of the Department of Geology, its museum, and later its library. During the World War there was constructed in the east wing a target range for aviators, which was declared to be the best in the United States. In the vestibule is this tablet, formally presented and accepted at the Commencement season, 1911:

EDWARD ORTON

1829-1899

Hamilton College, Class of 1848.

Lane Theological Seminary, 1849-50.

Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, 1852-53.

Andover Theological Seminary, 1854-55.

Pastor Downsville, N. Y., 1855-56.

Professor State Normal School, Albany, N. Y., 1856-59.

Principal Chester Academy, N. Y., 1859-65.

Professor Antioch College, Ohio, 1865-72.

First President Ohio State University, 1873-81.

Professor of Geology, 1873-99.

State Geologist of Ohio, 1882-99.

A teacher beloved by students and Faculty, a President esteemed and honored by Trustees, a scholar devoted to science and its applications to economic problems, a philanthropic citizen whose counsels guided the city. As first President, he laid the foundations, outlined the policy, and gave character to the University he served for twenty-six years.

This building, erected in 1892 under his guidance and dedicated to his memory, is named

ORTON HALL

HAYES HALL

Hayes Hall was originally constructed for the Departments of Manual Training, Drawing, and Home Economics. It is of the Romanesque type of architecture, this particular mode being borrowed from the Harvard Law School. It is built of red pressed brick, trimmed with Ohio brown sandstone, three stories in the center and two stories at the wings. It was named for Rutherford B. Hayes, twice Governor of Ohio and later President of the United States, because of his interest in education, especially that branch which has to do with the training of the hand as well as of the eye. From 1887 to 1893 he was a trustee of the University.

TOWNSHEND HALL

Townshend Hall, the first building erected for the College of Agriculture, is of the Renaissance style of architecture, two stories high and covering an area of 20,000 square feet. It is built of gray pressed brick and trimmed with Bedford limestone. It was named for Dr. Norton S. Townshend, first professor of agriculture. On an interior wall is a tablet to the memory of Dr. Townshend.*

In the same building is another tablet to one of Dr. Townshend's associates, unveiled and formally presented June 2, 1914. It is inscribed:

* For inscription, see Vol. I, p. 529.

IN MEMORIAM

HENRY ADAM WEBER,

1845-1912

Eminent scientist, distinguished public servant, gentleman, scholar, hospitable friend, beloved by his students, esteemed by his associates, honored by the State, a pioneer in agricultural chemistry, and one of the foremost in pure food legislation and control.

In grateful remembrance and loving appreciation of his services to this University and to the cause of agriculture, his students have presented this tablet.

ARMORY AND GYMNASIUM

The Armory and Gymnasium is of French Feudal architecture, built with flashed brick, trimmed with terra cotta and limestone. It has one floor and basement. Its tower and castle-like doorway make it by far the most picturesque building on the campus. It has been used for both military and physical-education purposes, and because of its great floor space (its ground area is 13,000 square feet) Commencement exercises and programs of a social sort for which large crowds gather have been held there.

PAGE HALL

Page Hall is of Classical architecture, two floors and a high basement, with a ground area of 12,000 square feet. It is built of speckled-gray pressed brick trimmed with Bedford limestone. It was built for the College of Law, but its space has been variously shared with other departments ever since its erection. The Archeological Museum and the State Department of Health have at different times shared its accommodations. The offices and classrooms of the Department of Economics and Sociology, as well as the office of the dean of the College of Commerce and Journalism, have in late years been here located. A bronze tablet in memory of Henry Folsom Page, for whom the building was named, was erected and formally presented by the Alumni Association at Commencement time, 1910. It reads:

HENRY FOLSOM PAGE

Born, Circleville, Ohio, February 2, 1821.

Died, Circleville, Ohio, October 27, 1891.

Graduated at Miami University, 1839.

Studied law at Harvard University.

Presidential Elector 1864, Member Constitutional Convention 1873.

A distinguished lawyer eminent in public service and a beneficent patron of higher education.

His generous legacy, confirmed and ratified by his wife, Charlotte G. Page, and his daughter, Isabel Page, added his large estate to the endowment of the University, without limitations or conditions.

In grateful recognition of his character and service this building is named

PAGE HALL

PHYSICS BUILDING (MENDENHALL LABORATORY)

The Physics Building is of the Renaissance style of architecture, three stories and a basement. It is built of buff pressed brick, trimmed with Bedford limestone and terra cotta. The central portion of the building was completed first, and the east wing was erected in 1914. The west wing was added in 1921-1922. On one of the interior walls is this tablet, unveiled in June, 1913:

IN MEMORIAM

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THOMAS

PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, 1885-1911

A scholar gifted with rare engineering insight and capacity for exact experimentation, he taught with precision and thoroughness. He founded the course in electrical engineering, and gave permanent character to the instruction in physics by his wisdom in selecting the equipment and his counsel in the erection of this building.

In grateful appreciation of his integrity of character, his efficiency in the class room and laboratory, and his leadership in the study of science, his students have presented this tablet.

LORD HALL

Lord Hall, originally known as the Mines Building, is of English Renaissance architecture. It is built of dark-brown paving brick, and is sparingly trimmed with Bedford limestone. It was built for the Departments of Ceramics, Metallurgy, and Mining, and is of two stories and high basement. It was named for Professor N. W. Lord, the first dean of the College of Engineering, to whom this tablet was erected:

IN MEMORIAM

NATHANIEL WRIGHT LORD

For thirty-three years professor of metallurgy and mineralogy, first director of the School of Mines, and first dean of the College of Engineering.

This tablet has been placed by his former pupils in grateful and loving remembrance of the sympathetic and inspiring teacher, the broad and thorough scholar, the keen investigator, the sagacious engineer, the public-spirited citizen, the kindly gentleman. And in recognition of his eminent services to this institution the Board of Trustees has conferred on this building the name

LORD HALL

Dedicated June 11, 1912

BROWN HALL

Brown Hall was erected in 1903 for the Departments of Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Engineering Drawing, on the site of the first Chemistry Building, burned in 1887. Although constructed after the death of Professor C. N. Brown, the tentative plans for this building were prepared by him and the University architect. The building was constructed of gray pressed brick with Bedford limestone and terra-cotta trimmings, two stories and a high basement. The style of architecture is modern Renaissance. The building was named for Professor Brown, who died March 6, 1902, and bears a suitably inscribed tablet.*

* For inscription, see Vol. I, p. 325.

OXLEY HALL

Oxley Hall, women's dormitory, is of the English Renaissance type of architecture, built of texture brick, Bedford limestone trimmings, three stories with large basement and Spanish-tile roof. The building was named by the house committee in honor of the mother of President Thompson. It was opened for use, with accommodations for 62 women, in 1908, with Miss Dora Eaton (now Mrs. Edward Duff of Chicago) as house superintendent. Soon after the young women resident there organized the Oxley Hall Student-government Association, with Miss Elizabeth Jefferson as first house president. This association, with the house superintendent, makes all rules of conduct. After two years of service, Miss Eaton resigned and was succeeded by Miss Emma McKinley (now Mrs. G. W. Prout of Winnipeg, Canada). She served four years and was succeeded by Miss Josephine Matthews, present superintendent. There were accommodations in the Hall for 73 young women in 1920. In 1921-1922 Mack Hall was erected as a second unit of the women's dormitory group. It is located just south of Oxley Hall and will house 100 young women.

ROBINSON LABORATORY

Robinson Laboratory is of modern industrial architecture, with a ground area of 35,000 square feet. It is of one high story, built of red texture brick, trimmed with Ohio brown sandstone. It was the first college building in the United States to make use of the so-called saw-tooth roof. It was named in honor of Professor Stillman W. Robinson.

OHIO UNION

The success of the movement for a students' building is largely attributed to Cliff E. McGinness, a former student and from 1904 to 1908 a member of the House of Representatives from Shelby County. While the structure was in course of erection, the Board of Trustees named it Ohio Union. In January, 1911, the board adopted a constitution for the organization that was to control it, its object being "to promote good fel-

lowship among the men of the University." By the constitution there was created a board of overseers, subject to the direction and advice of the Board of Trustees, and constituted as follows: Four members elected from the student body, one member from the Alumni Association, one from the University Faculty, and one from the Board of Trustees. The student members of the first board were: Frank A. Hunter, who was made president; Donald Kirkpatrick, Merle G. Summer, and Harvey Shuler. Walter J. Sears represented the trustees, W. W. Boyd the faculty, and George W. Rightmire the alumni. Carl E. Steeb was chosen treasurer and W. W. Boyd acting manager. When the Ohio Union was opened May 1, 1911, H. S. Warwick was manager and continued as such until his resignation in 1913, when Carl Baldwin was elected. He served one year and was succeeded by Edward S. Drake. In the basement of the building are dining-rooms, a cafeteria (installed in 1912), kitchen, barbershop, and lavatories. On the first floor is a large lounge, as well as reading-, billiard-, writing-, and check-rooms; on the second floor, a large reception-room and rooms for various student and alumni organizations; on the third, a hall with stage, offices, and small bedrooms. As will be inferred from this enumeration, the building has rendered a general and important service for the student body. It is of the English Renaissance type of architecture, built of red texture brick with Ohio sandstone trimming.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING

The Library is of the Classic Renaissance style, three stories high, the entire exterior of gray Bedford limestone, with roof of tile and copper. The front or east entrance is through three arched doorways, displaying above the seals of the United States, of the Northwest Territory, of the State of Ohio, and of the University. Simpler entrances admit from the west, north, and south. On the first floor is a great vestibule extending from east to west, with corridors running to the north and south entrances. Bordering the vestibule and

corridors are check-, study-, lecture-, and seminar-rooms and the stack, while an imposing stairway leads to the second floor. There on the east side is the great reference hall, the climax of the interior architecture, as well as of utility, 50x120 feet and over 30 feet high; also the bibliographical room, and rooms for standard literature, current periodicals, and books on art and architecture, as well as the offices of the librarian. On the third floor are eight seminar-rooms, and a map and chart room. The entire south pavilion of the building is occupied by administrative rooms, and the stack which runs from basement to roof, eight stack floors, each with a capacity of 25,000 books. In the basement are work- and file-rooms.

WOMEN'S BUILDING (POMERENE HALL)

The Women's Building, the erection of which began in 1921, was petitioned for in 1917 by the Women's Council, the desire being to have a building that would serve the young women of the University as Ohio Union serves the young men. Through the efforts of Olga Elifritz, then president of the council, and Representative Frank E. Hunter, the General Assembly that year appropriated \$150,000 for the building. Owing to the war, construction for that amount became impossible, and two years later the General Assembly added \$90,000 to the amount. But even this was insufficient to erect the whole structure at once. It was at first proposed to erect only the gymnasium portion of the structure, but on petition of the alumnae, who did not want the accommodations for social features to be delayed, it was decided to build one wing, making the lower floor a social center, and devoting the remainder to gymnasium purposes. In view of this change of plans, the organized alumnae undertook to raise a fund for the furnishing of the main floor, with offices for the dean of women, parlors, reading-, writing-, and restrooms. The site for the building, chosen in 1919, is north of Oxley Hall, on the east side of Neil Avenue.

The completion of this building was provided for in the 1925-1926 budget and work commenced in September, 1925.

The additions to the present building carry out the original plans with but slight modifications, and will consist of an east and west wing joining the north end of the present building, facing Mirror Lake. This wing provides for the social center for the University young women and will include dining commons and kitchen on ground floor; large and small lounges, check room, and house management offices on the first floor. A large terrace facing Mirror Lake furnishes a pleasant out-door feature connected with the first floor. The second floor will contain the offices for the Dean of Women, check room and six rooms for young women's organizations.

The second wing faces the Twelfth Avenue driveway and will be for the Department of Physical Education for Women, connecting directly with the present building at the south end. In this wing will be the natatorium with a swimming pool, shower, dressing and locker rooms. Upon the completion of this building, the part now built will be used entirely by the Department of Physical Education for Women.

The building is of fire-proof construction, the exterior walls are of brick, trimmed with Bedford cut stone in the English Tudor style of architecture. The interior will carry out the architectural characteristics of this period of English structures. It will be one of the noted structures connected with American Universities and will approximate an expenditure of \$700,000 exclusive of equipment.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING

The Department of Chemistry having outgrown the old building, the Trustees approved the erection of a new structure, which, in the present state of progress in chemical science, would be better designed for this work.

The new building, located in the west part of the Campus Woods, is somewhat of a departure from the general type of University buildings. It consists of two main divisions, one of which is completed. Half of it was erected in 1922 and the other in 1924. The part constructed is a one-story, saw-tooth factory type of construction, for the large laboratories. At

the ends are two-story banks of small rooms for special and research chemical work. The main, or front part, of the building is now being designed. It will be a four-story, Renaissance architectural structure, built of brick, cut stone, and reinforced concrete. In this main part of the Chemistry Building will be the lecture rooms, offices, library, and special laboratories for advanced and chemical research work.

The old building when vacated will be remodeled into a general recitation building, due to its advantageous position on the campus for this work.

MEDICAL RESEARCH BUILDING (KINSMAN HALL)

This building was erected for the special purpose of Medical Research. It was named Kinsman Hall by the Board of Trustees in honor of Dr. D. N. Kinsman, a physician of Columbus, who was held in high esteem not only in the medical profession, but generally throughout the State.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY GROUP

The new Animal Husbandry group, the last building of which will be completed August, 1925, consists of six structures, namely: Horse Barn, Sheep Barn, Beef Cattle Barn, Hog Barn, Dairy Cattle Barn, and the Animal Husbandry Building in which the offices, class rooms, laboratories, Abattoir, Library, and Judging Arena are housed. The buildings have been planned around a court, thus forming a group of architectural merit. This group is located west of the Olentangy River and south of Lane Avenue. The barns are good types of such structures as any progressive farmer might erect and are, therefore, object lessons for the students in the Agricultural College.

The barns are frame structures, while the Animal Husbandry Building is a fire-proof structure, the outside finished in white stucco in order to harmonize in color with the frame barns which are painted white.

ADDITION TO NEW POWER PLANT

At the time of the erection of the Stadium, its location was largely a question of "architectural scale." To keep it away from other buildings of the campus to prevent its huge size from dwarfing them was a factor in choosing the Stadium site. The increase in the number of buildings on the campus was such that the existing Power House would not supply the necessary service. Consideration of the present and future required a very large structure which would be located in proximity to the Stadium. For this reason and also to reduce the railroad traffic across Neil Avenue, the new Power House is located west of Neil Avenue. It contains the boilers, coal bunkers, electric generators, main campus switchboard, hot-water heaters and circulating pumps to supply electric lighting, electric power and heat for the buildings of the campus and serves the students of mechanical and electrical engineering as a fine example of such structures.

COMMERCE BUILDING

This building was erected to meet the rapidly increasing needs of the College of Commerce. It is a four-story building of fire-proof construction, the outside walls of which are of gray brick and Bedford cut stone. The style of architecture is modern Renaissance, using an Ionic motif to harmonize with the Archaeological Museum and Page Hall. The interior is planned to meet the needs of the College and consists of offices, class rooms, accounting and banking laboratories, statistical laboratory, geographic laboratory, and an auditorium acoustically treated, and seating approximately six hundred persons. The position of this building, close to High Street, makes it convenient for the intercourse between the College and the Columbus business houses.

MACK HALL

This building is one unit of the proposed dormitory for girls and was named in honor of John T. Mack of Sandusky,



COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, COLISEUM, OHIO STATE FAIR GROUNDS



VIEW OF THE CAMPUS FROM HIGH STREET AND FIFTEENTH AVENUE

who served faithfully as a trustee of the University for twenty-one years. Mr. Mack was deeply interested in the welfare of the students. The building is a four-story, fire-proof structure of the English Tudor style of architecture. The exterior walls are of brick, trimmed with cut stone. The interior plan provides for dining rooms, study rooms, storage and servants' quarters on the ground floor; parlors, house superintendent's suite, infirmary and sleeping rooms on the first floor; a guest suite and sleeping rooms on the second floor; sleeping rooms on the third and fourth floors. A small kitchenette is placed on each floor for the convenience of the young women.

JOURNALISM BUILDING

The Department of Journalism, after three moves, was finally located in a building especially designed to meet its needs. It is a fire-proof structure of Renaissance design with exterior walls of brick, trimmed with cut stone. The building is located on the east side of Neil Avenue, north of University Hall. At present, it is a two-story structure with provision made for a future extension to the north and a third story. The greater part of the first floor is devoted to the University Press, consisting of composing room, press room, and bindery. The second floor provides for the offices of the department, class rooms, editorial rooms, and a library.

BROWN HALL ADDITION

Brown Hall as originally designed called for a building surrounding an inner court open to the sky. The first part constructed was the unit facing south. The present addition completes the unit facing west. At some later date, the north and east units will be constructed, completing the original scheme. This addition provides for the increasing needs of architecture, engineering drawing, and the offices and drafting room for the University Architect. The addition is of fire-proof design with the outer wall of gray brick trimmed with

cut stone and terra cotta, the architecture carrying out the style of the first unit, namely Renaissance.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The natural expansion and growth of the educational aims of the University necessitated expansion of the administrative division. From a single room in University Hall this expansion was from time to time provided for by taking more floor space and remodeling it to care for the administrative work. A limit to this procedure was reached and the trustees directed the erection of a building that would adequately provide for the present and future expansion.

The result is the present Administration Building located just east of University Hall, which places the structure as near the center of the campus as possible. It is of simple dignified design, indicative of its function, using the sturdy "Doric" motif of Classic architecture with a well-balanced use of cut stone and brick for its exterior architecture. The building is a rectangle with minor indentations to enable the exterior to voice the interior arrangement. The rooms on each floor enclose a spacious atrium of imposing interior architecture in harmony with the exterior design. The function of this atrium is to facilitate the circulation of the large number of people who must enter and leave the building daily.

The first floor plan, almost at grade, has an entrance on each of the four facades facilitating access to and egress from the building. This floor contains the offices of the Entrance Board, University News Bureau, Faculty Meeting Room, and an Assembly Room.

The second floor is the main administrative floor, providing offices for the President, Purchasing Agent, Business Manager, Alumni Secretary, Auditor for Student Organizations, and the Registrar.

The third floor has been assigned to the Faculty Club and consists of a large dining room, three private dining rooms, kitchen, a wicker lounge, a large general lounge, a ladies' lounge, a game room, and cloak rooms.

HAMILTON HALL

The establishing of the Medical College was accomplished by uniting the Starling Medical College and Ohio Medical University with the Ohio State University. This absorption carried with it their physical plants in which the medical instruction was carried on until it was deemed best to move the College to the University campus. This necessitated the erection of buildings, the first of which was Hamilton Hall, named in honor of Dr. J. W. Hamilton who had been a noteworthy practitioner and head of the Columbus Medical College.

The building is located on the west side of Neil Avenue, occupying nearly all of the site between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. It is a four-story structure of fire-proof construction with exterior walls built of brick and cut stone. The style of architecture is English Tudor to contribute to the architectural harmony of the buildings erected on the south side of the campus, which are all of this style. The building houses the College of Medicine and the College of Dentistry, and provides for the offices, general laboratories, special and research laboratories, and class rooms for these colleges.

STARLING-LOVING HOSPITAL

Directly west of Hamilton Hall is located the Hospital Building. It is a five-story structure of the English Tudor architecture, the style used for the group of buildings which compose the Medical College. It is of fire-proof construction, using the reinforced concrete skeleton type of construction, enclosed by brick curtain walls, trimmed with cut stone.

The interior follows strictly the best hospital design to insure the efficient, sanitary, and comfortable care of the sick. Rubber and linoleum floors are used for quietness, an essential hospital requisite. On each floor is a quiet room, the walls, ceiling, floor, and door being insulated against noise. The main facilities on each floor are as follows:

Ground Floor—A suite of ten small rooms for X-Ray work; the main operating X-Ray room of sheet lead insulated against

the penetration of X-Rays; office, emergency dressing room, receiving room, embalming and autopsy room, kitchen, dining room, and refrigerating equipment.

First Floor—Administrative offices, waiting rooms, main lobby, nurses' headquarters, wards, utility room and solarium.

Second Floor—Wards, laboratory, serving room, utility room, nurses' station, and solarium.

Third Floor—Wards, nurses' station, serving room, utility room, and solarium.

Fourth Floor—Wards, nurses' station, serving room, utility room, six surgical operating rooms, and solarium.

WAR MEMORIAL ADDITION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM BUILDING

The original design for the Museum Building called for a building surrounding an interior court open to the sky. This court, when enclosed, would be a formal garden furnishing places for exhibits which might be made out of doors. The first unit to be constructed was the one facing High Street. The present unit is the north one and faces the Fifteenth Avenue entrance driveway to the University campus. This addition is a Memorial to the Ohio Soldiers of the World War, the outstanding feature being a memorial room, circular in shape, finished with marble floor and walls with four large bronze panels symbolic of four phases of the war, representing The Draft, The Cantonment, The Navy, and Going Into Action.

On the entrance steps is a heroic figure, a soldier on a massive stone pedestal. This is generally known as "The Doughboy." He is fully equipped with rifle on his shoulder, pack on his back, and carries in hand a German helmet. The sculptor was Bruce Wilder Saville, instructor in modelling, 1921-1925.

The building is of fire-proof construction and carries out the Classic architecture of the first unit. It has an imposing Ionic colonnade for the center part. The outside walls are of Indiana limestone.

ADDITION TO ROBINSON LABORATORY

This addition completes the south front of this building, consisting of a row of two-story rooms on the south side with a high one-story laboratory room on the north side of the addition. It is a brick structure, trimmed with brown sandstone, factory type of structure. The two-story part provides for offices, class rooms, special small laboratories, and a large drafting room for machine design. The large, high laboratory is for instruction and practice in automotive engineering.

IVES HALL

This building was named in honor of Professor Frederick W. Ives, who died in 1924 in a railroad wreck. It houses the Department of Agricultural Engineering of which Professor Ives was the head. The building is the result of remodeling and connecting two older buildings, namely the old Horse Barn and the old Implement Barn. It is a two-story, brick structure, trimmed with Bedford limestone.

EDUCATION BUILDING

Part of the first, of a group of three buildings for the College of Education, was completed September, 1925. This group is located on the site of the old Ohio Field on High Street between Seventeenth Avenue and Woodruff Avenue. It is a four-story, fire-proof building, of the French Renaissance architecture. The exterior walls are built of brick and Bedford cut stone. It will be occupied by the Department of Educational Psychology and the Bureau of Educational Research.

Interior plan provides for offices for the College of Education, departmental offices, class rooms, laboratories, both general and special, for research work, and a library.

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDING

Although the Ohio Legislature in 1913 passed an act establishing the Engineering Experiment Station, it remained

for the 1923 session to appropriate money for a suitable building in which to carry on the work. In August, 1925, the building was completed. It is a four-story, fire-proof structure with exterior walls of brick trimmed with cut stone. It is the only strictly steel skeleton constructed academic building on the campus. The steel used was secured from the United States War Department and was intended for a building on Langley Field but the armistice ended the project. The interior is so designed as to easily accommodate the carrying on of investigations of varying magnitude. To this end, partitions may be easily altered, and, in part of the building, floors are removable to permit a room, two stories in height, for special work.

PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE

The new residence for the President of the University, erected in 1925-1926, is of the English Tudor style of architecture. The exterior of the building is of stone, brick, and half timber with stucco panels. The roof is of colored slate of varying thickness, lap and widths to produce the charm of these old English roofs. It is located just east of the Astronomical Observatory, overlooking the Hollow. The principal divisions of the first floor consist of a large hall, large living room with a carved stone wood-fireplace, a library with its built-in bookcases and stone mantel, a dining room with breakfast room attached, and kitchen. On the second floor are four bed rooms, the President's study, and three bath rooms. The usual rooms of the basement are included, and several bed rooms and bath make up the attic plan.

STADIUM AND BRIDGES

The Stadium, together with the three-arched, reinforced concrete bridge over the Olentangy River and a one-arched, reinforced concrete bridge over the highway just west of the river, with the improved roadway from the Neil Avenue driveway to the Animal Husbandry group, form an architectural and landscape architectural connection between the University's activities on both sides of the river. The harmony in concrete

design of the Stadium and bridges, produced in this group, conduces to a civic improvement of real merit.

OTHER BUILDINGS

Other buildings that were erected prior to 1920 are as follows: The Archeological Museum, of Ionic Classic architecture, two stories and a basement, built of Bedford limestone, ground area of 10,000 square feet; the Botany and Zoology Building, of English Renaissance type, three stories and a large basement, built of texture brick trimmed with terra cotta; the Horticulture and Forestry Building, of the Italian Renaissance type, two stories and a basement, built of gray pressed brick, trimmed with Bedford limestone and terra cotta; the Homeopathic Hospital, of the English Renaissance type, three stories and basement, built of texture brick, trimmed with Bedford limestone; Campbell Hall (formerly the Home Economics Building), of Renaissance architecture, three stories, built of red texture brick, trimmed with Bedford limestone and terra cotta, ground area 18,000 square feet; the Shops Building, of the modern industrial type of architecture which was developed by the automobile industry, two stories, built of texture brick, trimmed with Bedford limestone, ground area 35,800 square feet.

At its meeting August 2, 1921, the Board of Trustees, on the recommendation of the President, named the Women's Building Pomerene Hall, in honor of Frank E. Pomerene, alumnus and, until his death, trustee. At the same time it named the new Women's Dormitory Mack Hall, in honor of John T. Mack, who was a trustee from 1893 until his death in 1914; the new General Hospital, Starling-Loving Hospital, in honor of Lyne Starling, who gave the building for the old Starling Medical College, now incorporated in the College of Medicine, and Dr. Starling Loving, for years the dean of Starling Medical College; and the Home Economics Building, Campbell Hall, in honor of Elizabeth Campbell, the deceased wife of former Governor James E. Campbell.

FIRST CAMPUS STATUE

In June, 1915, the International Dental Federation asked and was granted permission to erect upon the campus a bronze statue of Dr. Willoughby D. Miller. The Board of Trustees fixed the temporary location of the statue southwest of the Library Building, with the understanding that it will be removed to the medical group of buildings when that group is completed. Dr. Miller was born at Alexandria, Licking County, O., in 1853, and died in Newark in 1907. The achievement that made him famous was the discovery of how and why teeth decay. He was the first to produce artificial decay out of the mouth.

The statue is the work of Frederick C. Hibbard, a sculptor of Chicago. It is eight feet high and stands on a five-foot granite base. It cost \$5000, Ohio dentists giving \$1500 and those in other states the remainder. It was unveiled December 8, 1915, in the presence of 300 dentists attending the annual meeting of the Ohio Dental Society. Miss Anna Miller of Alexandria, a grandniece of Dr. Miller, performed the act of unveiling. On the base is this inscription:

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLOUGHBY DAYTON MILLER

1853-1907

Dental scientist and education,

Benefactor of his profession,

Friend of humanity, a native of Ohio, a citizen of the world, by the
dentists of the United States, December 8, 1915.

THE CORINTHIAN CAPITAL

The Corinthian capital, temporarily located on the campus in front of Brown Hall, is the sole survivor of the six capitals from the portico of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City, better known perhaps as "Dr. Parkhurst's church." That edifice, recognized as one of the masterpieces of American architecture, was

the work of the late Stanford White of the firm of McKim, Mead & White. It was razed to make way for a commercial structure, and fragments of it found resting place in the Hartford News Building, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in the offices of admiring architects in various parts of the country. The location of the only remaining capital on the University campus is due to the professional enthusiasm of Mr. Eric Gugler, an architect and friend of Professor Howard Dwight Smith. When Mr. Gugler had seen from his office window the smashing of five of the capitals by the wrecking crew, he employed a truck and laborers and had the remaining capital hauled to his home courtyard at midnight. But the landlord had no more sentiment about it than the wreckers had, and ordered it removed, as it was cluttering up the yard. At this stage of the proceedings Professor Smith appeared and persuaded his friend to let him have the capital for the Ohio State University. Accordingly, the capital was brought to the campus in the spring of 1921. Its permanent location remains yet to be determined, but there is no doubt that its perfection of design will long serve as an inspiration to students of architecture, and at the same time perpetuate the fame of a great American architect, Stanford White.

MIRROR LAKE

The Spring and Lake have been associated with the life of the University from the beginning. In fact, the existence of the spring, coupled with the realization of the fact that a supply of good pure water is an asset, figured in the selection of the site for the University. Small at first, the lake furnished the water for the sawmill that cut the stone, brought in its rough state to the grounds, that was used in constructing University Hall. On the opening of the old college, the student population was quick to discover the beauty as well as the utility of the Spring and its natural surroundings, and promptly made it a resting and meeting place, and through the years it has been in increasing measure a shrine of friendship, music, and merriment.

Previous to the construction of the Columbus water-purification plant, the Spring was the main source of pure drinking water for the territory surrounding the University, and many a small boy earned money by supplying his customers daily with its flow. People have come from other parts of the city, by street car or in private conveyance, and here have filled their "little brown jugs," while others who thought they were getting water from famous distant mineral springs, have bought the water that was bottled here before sunrise.

When the City of Columbus built the large trunk sewer from the Indianola district to the Olentangy River, the Spring and Lake suddenly dried up. Their supply of water had been intercepted. Immediately there was vigorous protest from citizens of Columbus, as well as from University circles, with the result that the construction of the sewer through the University grounds was put under the supervision of F. W. Sperr '83, professor of mine engineering, who succeeded in permanently restoring both the Spring and the Lake.

The landscape value of the Lake to this naturally beautiful spot has long been appreciated, and the basin has been enlarged several times, the greatest change of all having been made in 1920. It is planned to carry on the planting improvements from Neil Avenue to Ohio Union until the Lake and its vicinity shall constitute an area of surpassing beauty. The recorded story of the Spring, with its University "sings," its spring and fall rallies, the secret ceremonies of Sphinx, Mortar Board, and Bucket and Dipper, and the beauties of the May Fete and the Browning annual play, is particularly interesting. But what marvelous revelations of student life there would be if the Lake itself could write this story!

OTHER MEMORIALS, TRADITIONS, AND OCCASIONS

University Day, February 22, was first observed in 1883. The program was one of patriotic oratory, in which a representative of each of the four classes participated, and of vocal and instrumental music by the students. The orators on that occasion were: J. L. McMurray, freshman; Charles Pleukarp,

sophomore; Edwin Erle Sparks, junior, and C. C. Miller, senior. Ella H. Morrison (special) described the home life and personal characteristics of Washington. The college quartet and H. J. Woodworth sang, and there was a cornet duet by Edward Orton, Jr., and C. R. Vanderburg, and a selection by a quintet of brass instruments. Observances of this type, accompanied by a salute of 21 guns, were continued annually till 1898, when there was a change to that which has since obtained—a gathering of students, faculty, and friends of the University, with State officials and members of the General Assembly as guests of honor.

Ohio State Day, established in 1911 by the Ohio State University Association, is a variable date, falling on the Friday following Thanksgiving. Then alumni, former students, and friends meet in their respective cities, usually at dinner, renewing in reminiscence and song their fellowship and loyalty to the University. The Alumni Association has done much to foster these gatherings and, as far as possible, members of the instructional force have been assigned to them as speakers. The result has been an annual renewal of University spirit throughout the country, and even beyond its boundaries.

The five elm trees, known as the Five Brothers, that stand in a circle near the intersection of the Long Walk and the walk to Orton Hall, were planted by members of the senior class of 1891 as a class memorial. Frank E. Pomerene and Frank W. Rane, as a committee, arranged with Professor W. R. Lazenby for the site, and with his help selected the trees. A single tree had been planted the previous year by the class, as was the custom, in observance of Arbor Day, and in 1891 six others were planted according to arrangement as a memorial. Two of the seven died.

The class of '03 gave the Tower Clock, comprising a master clock on a lower floor of University Hall, connecting with the indicating device in the tower by a pneumatic mechanism.

The class of '05 gave the sun dial, a classic column of marble in front of University Hall. It stands on the fortieth

parallel and within a few rods of the eighty-fifth meridian, indicating not only sun time but also central standard.

The class of '06 conceived the idea of providing the chimes and enlisted in the enterprise, too large for any one class, the classes of '07 and '08. Later the classes of '09, '10, '11, '13, and '14 contributed to the same fund. When the fund was completed in 1914, it amounted to \$7623.40, including interest. The 12 bells, weighing 25,000 pounds, were bought of the McShane Foundry, Baltimore, at a cost of \$7432.25, and the cost of installation in the tower of Orton Hall was \$94.68. The remainder was used to provide a bronze plate to mark the memorial. The chimes were formally dedicated June 15, 1915, with presentation speeches by William A. L. Beyer '06, O. R. Crawfis '11, and Herman H. Felsman '14, and an acceptance speech by President W. O. Thompson. Before and at the close of the exercises the chimes were played by Professor Eldon L. Usry and Paul M. Giesy '10.

The class of '92, on its twentieth anniversary in 1912, gave the cast of the Nike of Samothrace, commonly known as the Winged Victory, which now stands at the south end of the reference-room of the Library. It is nine feet and three inches in height, and has an ivory finish to harmonize with the decoration of the room. The cast is from the original in the Louvre.

The class of '12 gave for the standard-literature room in the Library a mantel of Bedford limestone, carved in the Renaissance style and reaching to the ceiling.

The classes of '15 and '16 contributed to a student-aid fund, amounting in September, 1916, to \$1717.61.

The class of 1917 furnished the athletic trophy room with cases and other equipment.

The offering of the class of '18 was for the relief of the war orphans of France, and is commemorated by a bronze tablet on the interior wall of the Library, on which is inscribed: "The memorial of the class of '18, sent in love and sympathy to the children of France bereft in the great war, is represented by this tablet."



HAMILTON HALL, STARLING-LOVING HOSPITAL IN BACKGROUND
ERECTED IN 1925

The classes of '19 and '20 combined to give as their memorial the electric strikers of the chimes in Orton Hall, at an approximate cost of \$5000. The mechanism was installed July 2, 1920, by the Howard Clock Company, Boston.

The class of '21, as its memorial, arranged for the erection of a steel flagstaff on the campus.

The class of '22 gave \$1494 for the purchase of a piano for Pomerene Hall.

The class of '23 contributed \$4105 to a fund for the purchase of a bronze statue of President W. O. Thompson, to be erected on the campus.

The class of '24 contributed \$945, of which \$783.83 was invested in a 30-year endowment policy on the lives of six members of the class, the revenue to create a fund for scholarships for exceptional students who have completed three years of the course.

The class of '25 contributed \$2808.04 to the fund for the statue of President Thompson.

The University colors were adopted in the spring term of 1878 by a committee consisting of Alice Townshend Wing, Curtis C. Howard, Sioux Glover, and Harwood R. Pool. The first colors selected were orange and black, but as these were found to be the colors of Princeton, they were changed to scarlet and gray. There was no significance in either selection, the only purpose of the committee being to have a pleasing combination. The original ribbons are preserved in the Library.

Four boulders, dropped by the glaciers of long ago, rise above the surface of the campus, three of them having been brought hither by human agencies. One, near the southeast corner of University Hall, was found in Delaware County and sent to the State House square, whence it was brought to the University campus by the geology class of 1882. A second, which stands near Orton Hall, was brought in 1906 from the vicinity of Iuka Avenue, where it was unearthed in the course of an excavation. A third, brought from the same locality by

the class of '92 and erected as a class memorial, stands at the north of the walk from University Hall, and bears a bronze tablet, inscribed: "In honor of those sons of the Ohio State University who have answered the call to the colors in 1917." The unveiling at the Christmas season in 1917 was the initial act in honoring the University's recruits. Another part of the ceremony was the gift of \$21,000 from the men and women on the campus to the army service of the Y. M. C. A. This was the second of three Christmas-tree celebrations at that spot, the first having been held in 1916, with a gift of \$5500 to the Y. M. C. A. for war work, and the third in 1918, when there was rejoicing at the close of the war, and the chimes rang out: "Peace on earth, good will to men." The fourth boulder stands just north of the Library. It is the Bucket and Dipper Boulder and is used in the ceremonies of that organization. It was unearthed near its present site when the excavation was being made for the Library, and, with the consent of the authorities, was at once appropriated by the Bucket and Dipper leaders and inscribed with the name of the organization.

Convocation, which took the place of the troublesome chapel exercises * of the early days, was inaugurated by President Thompson and set for Wednesday at 11 a. m. Attendance by faculty and students was requested, but not required. The exercises generally consisted of reading of the Scriptures, prayer, and an address by the President himself or by another carefully chosen for the worth of his message. Singing under the leadership of the musical director also added to the interest of the weekly gathering. It was discontinued in 1925.

Smock Day, which is observed by the classes in architecture, early in April each year, had origin at the University about 1910. All students who have finished the freshman year are eligible to admission to the Smock Association, which has branches in the various institutions where architecture and art are taught, both in this country and abroad, the parent

* See Vol. I, p. 77 et seq.

institution being the Academie des Beaux Arts in Paris. On the day appointed, members and eligibles gather in front of Brown Hall, and a smock, or working apron, of red, yellow, or blue is given to each sophomore, the color being the one not used by the juniors and seniors. A member of the teaching force addresses the gathering, telling the new members of the significance and history of the smock. This is followed by a hilarious besmirching of the new smocks, and sometimes by a dance. This smock, or one of the same color, is supposed to be worn by the recipient in the drafting-room and elsewhere when necessary for the protection of his clothing.

Two traditions, now defunct, which marked the life of the old college down to 1885 were the Incognitus et Agnos Parade (or, as it was more commonly called, the "Incog. Parade") and the Faculty Christmas Tree. The former was held several days before Commencement, each year, and was a burlesque on the military department. The students, dressed in grotesque costumes, formed in front of the main building, now University Hall, where the marshal of the occasion read a list of persons who had received demerits and the cause thereof. After a season of hilarity over the alleged demerits, the students paraded about the campus and visited the homes of the professors who lived nearby.

The walnut tree south of University Hall served for many years as a Faculty Christmas Tree. Upon it were hung gifts, usually of a humorous character, one for each professor. There was great fun when these were taken down and despatched to their destination. This ceremony was observed on the night before the departure of the students for their Christmas vacation.

The Gabroom, which has existed on the campus since the early 80's, was first located in University Hall, where the President's private office now is. Who christened it is not known, but the name, given in humor to the place where the girls met and discussed their affairs, or found shelter between classes, was accepted in the same spirit till now the humor has gone quite out of it. Later the room on the second floor

at the east end of the building was taken for the same purpose, the first one being surrendered. After all these years a real social center for women has now been provided in the Women's Building.

The Athletic House was originally one of three residences built in 1882 for members of the faculty. All the residences were in a row extending from High Street west, near the present Long Walk, the one in question being the one furthest from High Street. It was first occupied by Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, and later by Professor A. C. Barrows and Professor B. F. Thomas. Then, when the other residences, which were of brick, were torn down, this one of frame was moved to its present site and used as headquarters for the athletic department.

The Pomerene cup, provided by Frank E. Pomerene '91, long a trustee of the University, is offered annually to the class having the largest proportionate representation on Class Day, at Commencement time.

The McPherson cup is offered annually to the professional fraternity with the highest collective scholarship grade. It was provided in 1915 by Dr. William McPherson, dean of the Graduate School and head of the Department of Chemistry. At first it was competed for by all the fraternities, both social and professional, but in 1920 Professor Alonzo H. Tuttle of the College of Law, offered a scholarship cup which was to be competed for by the social fraternities, and since then the two cups have been offered, the McPherson cup to be competed for by the professional fraternities, and the Tuttle cup to be competed for by the social fraternities. Much interest is shown in these contests, the awards being made with due ceremonies at a meeting of all the members of the Panhellenic organization. Each year, the name of the winning fraternity is inscribed on the cup, and the cup is retained by the winner until the next award.

The annual "outdoor alumni jubilee and sunset supper," which had previously been held at the Commencement season in Ohio Field, was transferred in 1922 to the Stadium. At 6

Dedicated to John W. Wilder.
Across the Field.

Words and Music by W. A. DOUGHERTY, Jr., '17.

March tempo.

The piano introduction is in 2/4 time, marked 'March tempo.' It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The right hand starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The left hand starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

Right that team a - cross the field, Show

The first line of the song features a vocal melody in the right hand and piano accompaniment in the left hand. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

them. O - hi - o's here, Set the

The second line of the song continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment remains consistent with the first line.

earth re - ver - ber - a - ting with a might - y

The third line of the song concludes the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment remains consistent with the previous lines.

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Across the Field.

cheer. Hit them hard and see how they fall; Nev - er
(Spoken.) Rahl! Rahl! Rahl!

let that team get the ball, Hail! Hail! the!

gang's all here, So let's beat

that Ill - i - ni	now.....
In - di - a - na	now.....
that North-west-ern	now.....
that Wis-con - sin	now.....

FINE.

(Yell.) O - O - hi - ol! O - O - hi - ol!

Wa - hool! Wa - hool! for O - hi - ol!

D. B. al Fine.

p. m., June 9, more than 1100 sat down at tables under the towering "east leg" of the structure, which was then incomplete. At the supper the following year 1200 were seated at the gaily decorated tables, while in 1924, the number in attendance was estimated at 1400, with enthusiasm running high as President W. O. Thompson, and Dr. W. H. Scott, the only living ex-president of the University, spoke.

OHIO STATE SONGS

Of the several songs that have from time to time been written to express University sentiment or enthusiasm, two have acquired a permanent place in the affection of the student body. They are "Carmen Ohio," words by Fred A. Cornell '05, and "Across the Field," by William A. Dougherty '17. At request the authors have written their own accounts of the circumstances attending the preparation and introduction of the songs.

"'Carmen Ohio,'" says Mr. Cornell, "was first sung in public by the University Glee Club of 1903-1904. The verses were written late in 1903, while I was a sophomore. Early in 1904 we sang it at a Chapel Convocation when our guest and speaker was the then Governor of Ohio, Judson Harmon. Thereafter, for years, the song was forgotten.

"There was a great football rally on the campus in the fall of 1906. The Lantern had published 'Carmen Ohio' that week and its use at this bonfire gathering seemed to popularize the song. While a Glee Club had presented it, mass-singing by the student body seemed essential to any enduring impression.

"Now, twenty years later, I cannot recall just where and when, with pencil or pen, at home or on the campus, the text was composed. But, there was a fixed purpose; and, at some hazard of intimacy, let me tell you.

"My home being in Columbus, I enjoyed other than a narrowed acquaintance. I have known students and graduates, intimately, from a long succession of classes including those of

my sisters and brothers, both before and after my own. Like many others, I held that, if a fraternity or club affiliation, for example, would limit the number of friends I might enjoy, that organization was wrong. However, blind preferment of such an associate for election to a student office, rather than support of a better man for the University's best interest, was not then rare. I have heard it seriously debated as to whether a graduate's first interest in returning to the campus was his classmates, his chapter house, his friends in Columbus, or the University with these smaller items as charming details. This doubt existed among all the many groups I knew; unfortunately, it was not confined to even a few.

"To me, this was wrong. I observed that those who improved their opportunities best, while undergraduates, rarely wavered in their loyalty to the University itself. Other activities, as fine as they were, never clouded the purpose of it all. 'Carmen Ohio' was my way of expressing that the University goes on, unshaken by incidental considerations. The ease of singing the Spanish Hymn accounts for much of its use; but, I like to believe, there is an eagerness to subscribe to something like those sentiments that were in mind in writing the lines.

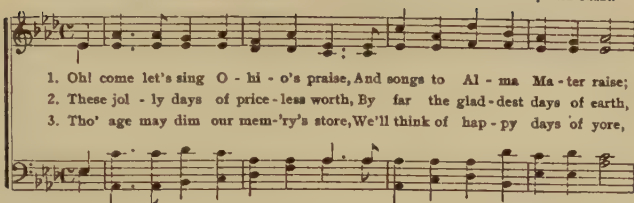
"Other music was considered and discarded, both original and adapted; all of us know the hymn; use and repetition might establish the pre-eminent ideal. There is a real and lasting quality about such simple harmonies as lend dignity to the phrases. Otherwise, 'Carmen Ohio' might not have been revived from its early slumbers. Had the three stanzas been arranged into two and sung to the rollicking, 'Heave Ho, My Lads, the Wind Blows Free,' as they may be, a thoughtfulness that is inseparable from the perhaps too solemn hymn would have been lost, a substantial purpose might not have been accentuated by the music.

"I had no thought of permanence when 'Carmen Ohio' was first sung; it seemed too sober; I hoped that its sentiment might revive the older lyrics and be a forerunner of more vivacious compositions. But, at Ann Arbor, after the rally of

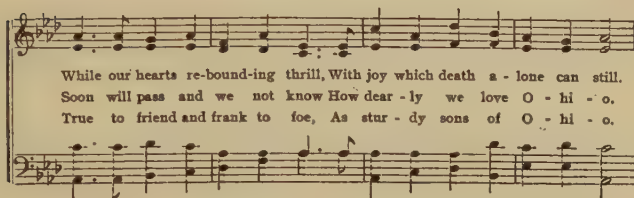
Carmen Ohio.

Words by FRED. A. CORNELL, '06.

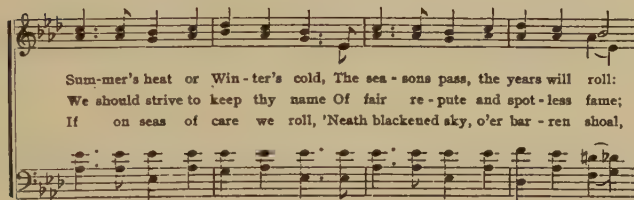
Spanish Chant.



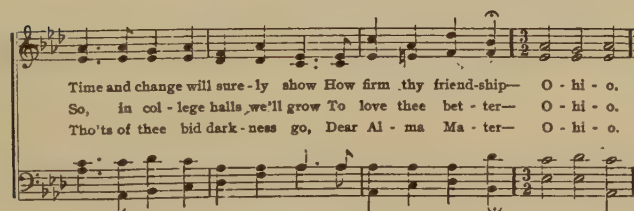
1. Oh! come let's sing O - hi - o's praise, And songs to Al - ma Ma - ter raise;
 2. These jol - ly days of price - less worth, By far the glad - dest days of earth,
 3. Tho' age may dim our mem - ry's store, We'll think of hap - py days of yore,



While our hearts re-bound-ing thrill, With joy which death a - lone can still.
 Soon will pass and we not know How dear - ly we love O - hi - o.
 True to friend and frank to foe, As stur - dy sons of O - hi - o.



Sum-mer's heat or Win - ter's cold, The sea - sons pass, the years will roll:
 We should strive to keep thy name Of fair re - pute and spot - less fame;
 If on seas of care we roll, 'Neath blackened sky, o'er bar - ren shoal,



Time and change will sure - ly show How firm thy friend-ship— O - hi - o.
 So, in col - lege halls, we'll grow To love thee bet - ter— O - hi - o.
 Tho'ts of thee bid dark - ness go, Dear Al - ma Ma - ter— O - hi - o.

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which I have told you, a significant incident suggested more certainty than I had assumed.

"One of our own professors viewed the game with an Episcopalian friend, a Kenyon graduate from Gambier. This churchman was obviously shocked when the band played a few bars, in introduction, from his, to him sacred, Litany Hymn. But, the professor told me that after the Ohio contingent stood, heads bared, respectfully and thoughtfully, and sang the solid song, his friend relented and remarked, 'At last I am convinced, your University has a soul; you are not mere sordid materialists. That was fine!'

"And so, if you, while singing the song, feel that the University is finer, fuller, more fundamental than any of its functions, I am happy to have recorded an enduring ideal in 'Carmen Ohio.'"

Of the other song, "Across the Field," Mr. Dougherty writes:

"In the fall of 1913 Dr. John W. Wilce took charge of football activities at Ohio State University and that season witnessed our first participation in Western Conference football. The part played by these events in the writing of 'Across the Field' is realized when one remembers that 'Carmen Ohio' was the only song that the majority of the bleachers could sing. It was not proper to use 'Carmen' except between the halves of a game and the lines of the familiar 'Ohio,' depicting the action to take place 'till we wobble in our shoes,' were not especially approved by the college authorities.

"Our contacts in the Western Conference made it evident that a song similar to those sung at football games by the students of other universities might be of some value. If such a song were to be useful it must be short, within the range of a normal voice, easy to learn, and contain one of the distinctive Ohio State yells. With these thoughts in mind, most of the spare hours during the summer of 1915 were spent in developing the song desired. Just when and where the melody was produced cannot be determined, but it came only after hours spent at the piano, and was manufactured, not inspired.

"By August first the music was finished. About that time a trip down the Mississippi River in the power boat of a lumber company was undertaken, in the capacity of helper to the concern's timber buyer. Long hours were spent piloting this boat down the river, and during those hours the words were written and put into final form. When the trip was ended the manuscript was prepared and brought to the University in September, 1915. After trying it out on the boys at the fraternity house, it was played to Coach Wilce, who thought it might be used.

"Plans were made for its introduction at the rally in the Chapel the eve of the Illinois game. A band arrangement was obtained and Professor A. R. Barrington, the director of our Glee Club, took over the job of teaching it to those present at the rally. Whatever favor it received that evening from the student body was due to the enthusiastic work of 'Dad' Barrington. The song was printed in an issue of the Sun Dial, later was published in sheet form and can now be found in the Song Book of Ohio State University."

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TEACHING STAFF—1919-1920

NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
William Oxley Thompson, A.M., D.D., LL.D.....	President	1899
Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D..	Emeritus Professor of Physics..	1873
William Henry Scott, A.M., LL.D.....	Emeritus Professor of Philosophy	1883
Samuel Carroll Derby, A.M.....	Professor of Latin.....	1881
George Wells Knight, A.M., Ph.D.....	Professor of American History and Dean of the College of Education	1885
Rosser Daniel Bohannon, B.S., C.E., E.M.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	1887
Albert Martin Bleile, M.D.....	Professor of Physiology.....	1891
Olive Jones, B.A.....	Librarian	1887
Benjamin Lester Bowen, Ph.D., Litt.D.....	Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures	1889
Joseph Villiers Denney, M.A.....	Professor of English and Dean of the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science.....	1891
David Stuart White, D.V.M.....	Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Dean of the College of Vet- erinary Medicine	1893
William Thomas Magruder, M.E.....	Professor of Mechanical Engineer- ing	1896
William McPherson, M.Sc., Ph.D.....	Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Graduate School.....	1892
Joseph Nelson Bradford, M.E.....	Professor of Architecture and University Architect.....	1885
Herbert Osborn, M.Sc., D.Sc.....	Research Professor of Zoology and Entomology and Director of the Ohio Biological Survey	1898
Henry Curwen Lord, B.Sc.....	Professor of Astronomy and Di- rector of the McMillin Observa- tory	1891
Frank Arnold Ray, M.E.....	Professor of Mine Engineering..	1895
Francis Cary Caldwell, M.E.....	Professor of Electrical Engineer- ing	1893
John Adams Bownocker, D.Sc.....	Professor of Geology and State Geologist	1895
Alfred Dodge Cole, M.A.....	Professor of Physics.....	1901
Wilbur Henry Siebert, M.A.....	Professor of European History..	1891
Christopher Elias Sherman, C.E.....	Professor of Civil Engineering..	1896
Charles Sumner Plumb, B.S.....	Professor of Animal Husbandry..	1902
Septimus Sisson, S.B., V.S.....	Professor of Comparative Anat- omy	1901

* In most cases the first appointment was to a place with different title; in some cases there was an interval of service elsewhere.

NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
James Edward Hagerty, Ph.D.....	Professor of Economics and Sociology and Dean of the College of Commerce and Journalism..	1901
Charles Bradfield Morrey, B.A., M.D.....	Professor of Bacteriology.....	1899
Frank Harvey Eno, B.S., C.E.....	Professor of Municipal Engineering	1902
Alfred Vivian, Ph.G.....	Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Dean of the College of Agriculture.....	1902
James Ellsworth Boyd, B.Sc., M.S.....	Professor of Mechanics.....	1891
Thomas Ewing French, M.E., D.Sc.....	Professor of Engineering Drawing	1892
George Washington Rightmire, B.Ph., M.A.....	Professor of Law.....	1902
H. Shindle Wingert, M.D.....	Director Student Health Service	1907
Oscar Erf, B.Sc.....	Professor of Dairying.....	1907
Henry Russell Spencer, A.M., Ph.D.....	Professor of Political Science...	1907
Alonzo Hubert Tuttle, A.M., LL.B.....	Professor of Law.....	1900
George Washington McCoard, M.A.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	1882
Arthur Winfred Hodgman, A.M., Ph.D.....	Professor of Latin.....	1896
William Edwards Henderson, Ph.D.....	Professor of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry.....	1897
Joseph Russell Taylor, A.M.....	Professor of English.....	1889
Charles William Foulk, B.A.....	Professor of Analytical Chemistry	1896
Francis Leroy Landacre, Ph.D.....	Professor of Anatomy.....	1895
Wallace Stedman Elden, A.M., Ph.D.....	Professor of Latin.....	1892
Matthew Brown Hammond, M.L., Ph.D.....	Professor of Economics and Sociology	1904
Karl Dale Swartzel, M.Sc.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	1899
Harry Waldo Kuhn, Ph.D.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	1897
George Harley McKnight, Ph.D.....	Professor of English.....	1899
Clyde Tucker Morris, C.E.....	Professor of Structural Engineering	1906
George Ransom Twiss, B.Sc.....	Professor of Principles and Practice of Education.....	1908
Wendell Paddock, M.Sc.....	Professor of Horticulture.....	1909
John Jay Adams, A.M., LL.D.....	Professor of Law and Dean of the College of Law.....	1909
Clair Albert Dye, Ph.D.....	Professor of Pharmacy and Dean of the College of Pharmacy...	1890
Oscar Victor Brumley, V.S.....	Professor of Veterinary Surgery and Director of Veterinary Clinics	1898
Eugene Franklin McCampbell, Ph.D., M.D.....	Professor of Preventive Medicine and Dean of the College of Medicine	1906
Joseph Alexander Leighton, Ph.D., B.D., LL.D.....	Professor of Philosophy.....	1910
Albert G. G. Richardson, V.M.D.....	Professor of Veterinary Pathology	1910
John H. Schaffner, A.M., M.S.....	Professor of Botany.....	1897
William Lloyd Evans, Ph.D.....	Professor of Chemistry.....	1896
Marshall Blakemore Evans, Ph.D.....	Professor of German.....	1911
William Lucius Graves, M.A.....	Professor of English.....	1896

* In most cases the first appointment was to a place with different title; in some cases there was an interval of service elsewhere.

NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
George Frederick Arps, A.M., Ph.D.....	Professor of Psychology.....	1912
Edwin F. Coddington, M.Sc., Ph.D.....	Professor of Mechanics and Act- ing Dean of the College of En- gineering	1902
Robert F. Earhart, Ph.D.....	Professor of Physics.....	1903
James Renwick Withrow, Ph.D.....	Professor of Chemistry.....	1906
Berthold A. Eisenlohr, M.A.....	Professor of German.....	1896
Frederic Columbus Blake, Ph.D.....	Professor of Physics.....	1907
Edgar Schugert Ingraham, Ph.D.....	Professor of Romance Languages	1903
Edna Noble White, B.A.....	Professor of Home Economics..	1903
Edgar Holmes McNeal, Ph.D.....	Professor of European History..	1902
Homer C. Hockett, Ph.D.....	Professor of American History..	1909
Samuel Eugene Rasor, M.A., M.S.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	1901
Charles St. John Chubb, Jr., C.E.....	Professor of Architecture.....	1907
Harry Clifford Ramsower, B.S.....	Professor of Agricultural Engi- neering	1908
Dana James Demorest, B.S.....	Professor of Metallurgy.....	1908
Charles Clifford Huntington, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of Economics and So- ciology	1909
Franklin Wales Marquis, M.E.....	Professor of Steam Engineering	1913
Lynn Wilbur St. John, Ph.B.....	Professor of Physical Education	1912
John Woodworth Wilce, A.B., M.D.....	Professor of Physical Education	1913
Frank Riley Castleman, B.S.....	Professor of Physical Education	1913
Arthur S. Watts.....	Professor of Ceramic Engineer- ing	1913
Lewis Flint Anderson, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of History and Philos- ophy of Education.....	1914
George Melville Bolling, Ph.D.....	Professor of Greek Language and Literature	1914
Joseph Simmons Myers, B.A.....	Professor of Journalism.....	1914
John F. Lyman, Ph.D.....	Professor of Agricultural Chem- istry and Soils.....	1905
Lewis M. Montgomery, M.Sc.....	Professor of Horticulture.....	1909
Francis William Coker, Ph.D.....	Professor of Political Science...	1911
Clyde Orval Ruggles, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of Economics and So- ciology	1913
Donald J. Kays, B.Sc.....	Professor of Animal Husbandry.	1912
Harry Merrick Semans, M.A., D.D.S.....	Professor Operative Dentistry and Dental Anatomy and Dean of the College of Dentistry....	1914
John Edwin Brown, A.M., M.D.....	Professor of Oto-Laryngology...	1914
Carl L. Spohr, M.D., G.Ph.....	Professor of Clinical Pathology..	1914
Andrew Timberman, B.A., M.D.....	Professor of Ophthalmology....	1914
Harvey V. Cottrell, D.D.S.....	Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry	1914
Ernest Scott, B.S., M.D.....	Professor of Pathology.....	1910
John H. J. Upham, M.D.....	Professor of Medicine.....	1914
Samuel Windsor Brown, Ph.D.....	Professor of School Administra- tion	1914
Claude Adelbert Burrett, Ph.B., M.D.....	Professor of Surgery and Dean of the College of Homeopathic Medicine	1914

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Fred Browne Grosvenor, M.A., M.D.....	Professor of Clinical Diagnosis and Clinical Microscopy.....	1914
William Armine Humphrey, M.D.....	Professor of Diseases of Women, Surgical Gynecology, and Ob- stetrics	1914
Judson A. Ferree, M.D.....	Professor of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat	1914
Albert Euclid Hinsdale, M.D.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics	1914
Clarence Perkins, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of European History..	1909
Charles Clements Morris, A.M.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	1908
Edgar Nelson Transeau, Ph.D.....	Professor of Botany.....	1915
Charles Fabens Kelley, A.B.....	Professor of Art.....	1914
Andrews Rogers, M.D.....	Professor of Obstetrics.....	1914
Clarence Dewey Laylin, B.A., LL.B.....	Professor of Law.....	1915
Roy C. Wolcott, M.D., Ph.D.....	Professor of Internal Medicine..	1915
Eldon Leonard Usry, B.M.E., M.A.....	Professor of Industrial Education	1913
Clyde Brooks, Ph.D., M.D.....	Professor of Physiology, Physio- logical Chemistry and Phar- macology	1916
Firman Edward Bear, M.Sc., Ph.D.....	Professor of Agricultural Chem- istry and Soils.....	1908
Jay Boardman Park, M.S., D.Sc.....	Professor of Farm Crops.....	1916
William John McCaughey, Ph.D.....	Professor of Mineralogy.....	1911
Raymond C. Osburn, M.Sc., Ph.D.....	Professor of Zoology and Ento- mology and Director Lake Laboratory	1917
Alpheus Wilson Smith, A.M., Ph.D.....	Professor of Physics.....	1909
Anna Roberta Van Meter, M.Sc.....	Professor of Home Economics..	1913
Victor Alvin Ketcham, B.A., LL.B.....	Professor of English	1913
Rudolph Pintner, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of Psychology.....	1913
John Leroy Clifton, B.S.....	Professor of Principles and Prac- tice of Education.....	1916
John Herbert Nichols, A.B., M.D.....	Professor of Physical Education	1916
J. Ernest Carman, B.S., M.D., Ph.D.....	Professor of Historical Geology and Curator of Museum.....	1916
Yeatman Wardlow, M.D.....	Professor of Clinical Gynecology	1914
Charles Chester McCracken, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of School Administra- tion	1917
Carl Adolph Norman, M.E.....	Professor of Machine Design....	1917
Howard Dwight Smith, C.E.....	Professor of Architecture.....	1918
Osman Castle Hooper, B.A., L.H.D.....	Professor of Journalism.....	1918
William Alfred Starin, B.A., A.M.....	Professor of Bacteriology.....	1910
Freeman Steel Jacoby, B.S.....	Professor of Poultry Husbandry	1911
John I. Falconer, M.S., Ph.D.....	Professor of Rural Economics..	1914
Joel Simmons Coffey, B.S.....	Professor of Animal Husbandry	1914
Frederick W. Ives, M.E.....	Professor of Agricultural Engi- neering	1910
Albert Paul Weiss, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of Psychology.....	1912

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Cecil Clare North, B.D., Ph.D.....	Professor of Economics and Sociology	1916
Wilbur F. Stewart, M.S.....	Professor of Agricultural Education	1917
J. Warren Madden, J.D.....	Professor of Law.....	1917
Charles Allen Wright, M.E.E.....	Professor of Electrical Engineering	1918
Charles Frederick Leonard, Captain, U.S.A.....	Professor of Military Science and Tactics	1919
William Abner Knight, M.E.....	Professor of Mechanical Practice	1893
Howard Daniel Minchin, M.A., Ph.D.....	Professor of Applied Optics.....	1919
Downs Schaaf.....	Professor of Metallurgy.....	1919
James Daniels Grossman, D.V.M.....	Professor of Veterinary Medicine	1919
Clell Lee Metcalf, M.A., D.Sc.....	Professor of Entomology.....	1911
Emery Roe Hayhurst, M.D., Ph.D.....	Professor of Hygiene.....	1915
Albert Davis Taylor, M.S.....	Non-resident Professor of Landscape Architecture.....	1915
Carlos Grant Williams.....	Non-resident Professor of Farm Crops	1917
Harry Arthur Gossard, M.Sc.....	Non-resident Professor of Entomology	1918
James Stewart Hine, B.Sc.....	Associate Professor of Zoology and Entomology	1894
Charles Lincoln Arnold, M.Sc.....	Associate Professor of Mathematics	1890
Horace Judd, M.Sc.....	Associate Professor of Hydraulic Engineering	1902
Edmund Sewall Manson, Jr., S.M.....	Associate Professor of Astronomy	1907
Robert Fiske Griggs, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Botany..	1906
John Bowker Preston, M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Mathematics	1906
Robert Meiklejohn, M.E.....	Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing	1905
May Thomas, Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of German..	1905
Grace Marie Baries, Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Mathematics	1908
Louis Albion Cooper, A.B.....	Assistant Professor of English..	1908
Theodore Ely Hamilton, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages	1909
William Morton Barrows, M.S.....	Assistant Professor of Zoology and Entomology	1909
Sarah Tracy Barrows, M.L.....	Assistant Professor of German..	1900
Edwin Long Beck, B.A.....	Assistant Professor of English..	1908
Thomas McDougal Hills, Ph.B.....	Assistant Professor of Geology..	1910
Henry Freeman Walradt, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology	1911
William C. Mills, M.Sc.....	Curator of Archeology.....	1898
Robert Oscar Busey, A. M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of German..	1904
George S. Chapin, M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages	1910

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
James Howard Snook, D.V.M.....	Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine	1909
Carl B. Harrop, E.M.....	Assistant Professor of Ceramic Engineering	1910
John N. Shoemaker, D.V.M.....	Assistant Professor of Veteri- nary Medicine	1912
Norman William Scherer, M.S.F.....	Assistant Professor of Forestry	1913
Owen E. Williams.....	Assistant Professor of Engineer- ing Drawing	1909
Robert Bear Stoltz, B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Dairying	1912
Wilmer Garfield Stover, A.M.....	Assistant Professor of Botany..	1910
Cecil E. Boord, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Chemistry	1909
Albert Richard Chandler, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Philosophy	1914
Clayton McPeck, B.A., M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Physiology	1914
Edward Carroll Buck, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Anatomy	1914
Verne Adams Dodd, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Surgery and Gynecology	1914
Jacob Jones Coons, B.S., M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Medicine	1914
Edwin A. Hamilton, A.B., M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Surgery..	1914
Isaac B. Harris, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery	1914
Frederick Hartzler Kreckler, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Zoology and Acting Director Lake Laboratory	1914
Thomas Guthrie Phillips, M.Sc., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor Agricultural Chemistry and Soils.....	1912
Maude Caroline Hathaway, B.A., B.S.....	Assistant Professor Home Eco- nomics	1912
Clarence Edward Andrews, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of English..	1915
Milton Percival, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of English..	1915
William D. Turnbull, C.E.....	Assistant Professor of Engineer- ing Drawing	1910
Roscoe Chester Sloane, C.E.....	Assistant Professor of Civil En- gineering	1913
Philip Homer Elwood, Jr., B.S.A.....	Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture	1915
Florence A. Meyer, A.M.....	Assistant Professor of Physical Education	1915
Robert G. Paterson, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Public Health	1915
Elmer Grant Horton, B.S., M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Medicine (Pediatrics)	1914
Charles Jerome Shepard, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Medicine (Dermatology)	1914
Raymond Jesse Seymour, M.S., M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Physiology	1904
Fred Fletcher, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Gynecology	1914
Halbert Brush Blakey, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Medicine..	1914
Leslie Lawson Bigelow, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Surgery..	1914
Alfred Carl Hottes, M.S.....	Assistant Professor of Horticul- ture	1916

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Harry Ellsworth Nold, E.M.....	Assistant Professor of Mine En- gineering	1910
Herman Gustavus Heil, Ph.B.....	Assistant Professor of Physics..	1905
Alice Rebecca Robinson, B.S.....	Assistant Professor of Art.....	1911
Roland Benjamin Wiltberger.....	Assistant Professor of Crown, Bridge, and Porcelain.....	1914
Elijah J. Gordon, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Medicine	1914
Clyde Howard Hebble, D.D.S.....	Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry	1914
William C. Graham, D.D.S.....	Assistant Professor of Dental Medicine	1914
Solomon Augustus Hatfield, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Medicine	1914
Carl L. Svensen, B.S.....	Assistant Professor of Engineer- ing Drawing	1914
James Winfred Bridges, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Psychology	1915
Alexander Michael Steinfeld, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery	1914
Henry Ernest Erdman, B.S.....	Assistant Professor of Rural Eco- nomics	1917
Albert Edwin Avey, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Philos- ophy	1917
Charles Julius Willard, M.S.....	Assistant Professor of Farm Crops	1917
William Motier Tucker, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Geology..	1917
Edward Franklin Johnson, M.S.....	Assistant Professor of Agricul- tural Education	1918
Aubrey I. Brown, M.E.....	Assistant Professor of Steam En- gineering	1912
Harry Wolven Crane, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Psychol- ogy	1915
Mary Louise Mark, M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology	1914
Glenn William McCuen, B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Agricul- tural Engineering	1915
Walter Romeo Hobbs, D.V.M.....	Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine	1914
Edward Dawson Davy, B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Pharmacy	1917
Jacob Ralph Shank, B.S.....	Assistant Professor of Civil En- gineering	1917
Jesse Erwin Day, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Chemistry	1912
Emil Frederic Hacker, M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages	1918
Frederick C. Landsittel, M.S.....	Assistant Professor of Princi- ples and Practice of Education, High School Inspector.....	1918
J. Charles Rietz, B.A., F.A.I.A.....	Assistant Professor of Mathe- matics	1918
George Adrian Washburne, M.A.....	Assistant Professor of European History	1918

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
George M. Trautman, B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Physical Education	1915
Roy Atkinson Brown, M.E.....	Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering	1912
Wilbert Cathmore Ronan, C.E., B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Architec- ture	1913
Grace Graham Walker, B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Home Eco- nomics	1913
Maude Gregory Adams, B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Home Eco- nomics	1915
Percival B. Potter, B.S.....	Assistant Professor of Agricul- tural Engineering	1916
Lee Ora Lantis, M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Rural Eco- nomics	1917
Clifford Tremain Conklin, B.S.....	Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry	1916
John R. Knipfing, B.A.....	Assistant Professor of European History	1917
Robert Daniel Williams, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Philosophy	1917
Santiago Gutierrez, B.A.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages	1917
Homer Cleveland Sampson, B.S., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Botany..	1917
Ossian Clinton Bird, B.A.....	Assistant Professor of Physical Education	1918
Marion Hollingsworth, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Chemistry	1914
Albert Frederick Puchstein, M.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering	1916
Ralph Coplestone Williams, A.B., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages	1918
Harry Millard Beatty, M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Mathe- matics	1918
Ralph Cobb Benner, Captain, U.S.A.....	Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics.....	1919
George R. Havens, B.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages	1919
Donald Dodd Hughes, B.Sc.....	Assistant Professor of Rural Eco- nomics	1916
Edwin Pearson Parker, Jr., Captain, U.S.A.....	Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics	1919
Elisabeth Conrad, M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages and Dean of Women	1919
Chauncey Samuel Boucher, A.M., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of American History	1919
Charles Amos Dice, A.B., M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology	1919
Edward H. Mack, Jr., M.A., Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry	1919
Robert Everett Rockwood, A.B., M.A.....	Assistant Professor of Romance Languages	1911
Clement Hale Wright, Captain, U.S.A.....	Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics	1919

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Paul Murray, Captain, U.S.A.....	Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics	1919
James S. Green, B.S.....	Assistant Professor of Agricul- tural Engineering	1919
Frank Elwin Kauffman, First Lieut., U.S.A.....	Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics	1919
Willard Bryant Carpenter, M.A., M.D.....	Lecturer on Diseases of the Nerv- ous System	1915
Azor Thurston, Ph.C.....	Lecturer on Pharmaceutical Re- search	1917
Walter Dana Wall, C.P.A.....	Lecturer on Economics and So- ciology	1919
Montgomery E. Pike, A.B., LL.B.....	Lecturer on Economics and So- ciology	1919
Edgar Burnett Junkermann, B.A., M.D.....	Lecturer on Dermatology.....	1919
Frederica Detmers, M.Sc., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Botany.....	1906
William James Norris.....	Instructor in Art.....	1906
Charles Wells Reeder, M.A.....	Reference Librarian.....	1906
Clement M. Beem.....	Instructor in Pattern-making and Founding	1904
Frank H. Haskett.....	Instructor in Architecture.....	1907
John Ernest Shepardson, B.S.....	Instructor in Electrical Engineer- ing	1909
Wencel J. Kostir, M.A.....	Instructor in Zoology and Ento- mology	1913
Theodore Franklin Kotz, M.A.....	Instructor in German.....	1913
Henry Conrad Ohlson.....	Instructor in Physical Education	1912
J. Forest Craig, B.S., B.A., M.A.....	Instructor in English	1913
Jacob A. Foust.....	Instructor in Forging.....	1912
Hugh J. Means, B.A., M.D.....	Instructor in Roentgenology....	1914
Herbert S. Shumway, D.D.S.....	Instructor in Prosthetic Labora- tory	1914
John William Means, D.D.S., M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery.....	1914
Ollie O. Mobberly, D.D.S.....	Instructor in Prosthetic Clinic..	1914
Andrew Walter Prout, M.D.....	Instructor in Oto-Laryngology..	1914
Charles W. Strosnider, D.D.S.....	Instructor in Operative Clinic and Assistant in Dental Anat- omy	1914
Harley O. Bratton, M.D.....	Instructor in Medicine (Genito- Urinary Disease)	1914
Edwin W. Martindale, D.D.S.....	Instructor in Dental Anesthesia	1914
George C. Schaeffer, M.D.....	Instructor in Ophthalmology....	1914
Dick Pearl Snyder, D.D.S.....	Instructor in Exodontia.....	1914
Dwight Augustus Woodbury, M.S.....	Instructor in Physics.....	1911
John Ellis Evans, M.A., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Psychology.....	1914
Wilhelm Neilson, B.S., C.E.....	Instructor in Surveying.....	1914
Lila M. Skinner, B.S., M.A.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1913
Vera McCoy Masters, B.Sc., M.A.....	Instructor in Bacteriology.....	1914
Frank Cleveland Starr, D.D.S.....	Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work and Metallurgy.....	1915
George Arthur Wood, A.B., M.A.....	Instructor in American History.	1915

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Alva Wellington Smith, M.A.	Instructor in Physics	1912
George Matthew McClure, M.Sc.	Instructor in Agricultural Chemistry and Soils	1914
Earl Wellington Wiley, M.A.	Instructor in English	1915
Irwin A. Bottenhorn, D.D.S., M.D.	Instructor in Dental Pathology	1915
Lear Henry VanBuskirk, B.Sc.	Instructor in Pathology	1915
Edwin Poe Durrant, M.A.	Instructor in Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Pharmacology	1909
Ulysses W. Denman	Instructor in Wood-working	1908
Joseph M. Gallen, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery	1914
Luke V. Zartman, B.A., M.D.	Instructor in Surgery	1914
Ivor Gordon Clark, M.D.	Instructor in Ophthalmology	1914
Raymond Arthur Ramsey, B.A., M.D.	Instructor in Medicine	1913
Hugh Gibson Beatty, Ph.C., M.D.	Instructor in Oto-Laryngology	1914
Arthur Merle Hauer, M.D.	Instructor in Oto-Laryngology	1914
Hugh Allen Baldwin, M.D.	Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery	1915
Charles William Hadley, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics	1914
Wayne Brehm, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics	1914
Hubert Emerson Bice, M.A.	Instructor in Economics and Sociology	1916
Elmer Augustin Culler, A.B., B.D.	Instructor in Psychology	1916
Louis Everett Reif, D.D.S.	Instructor in Operative Clinic	1916
Grace Linder, A.B.	Instructor in Home Economics	1916
Carl Wittke, M.A.	Instructor in American History	1916
Guy Woolard Conrey, M.A.	Instructor in Agricultural Chemistry and Soils	1917
Hortense Rickard, M.A.	Instructor in Mathematics	1910
John J. Breckur	Instructor in Founding	1912
Robert E. Smith	Instructor in Industrial Education	1912
Ralph A. Knouff, M.A.	Instructor in Anatomy	1915
John William Sheetz, B.Ph., M.D.	Instructor in Medicine	1914
Edward Charles Ludwig, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery	1914
Samuel Hindman, M.A., M.D.	Instructor in Medicine	1916
Verona Mae Dollinger, B.Sc., M.A.	Instructor in English	1915
Joseph Wright Leist, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine	1916
Russell E. Rebrassier, D.V.M.	Instructor in Veterinary Pathology	1916
Genevieve Lenore Coy, B.S., M.A.	Instructor in Psychology	1917
James Henry Weaver, M.A., Ph.D.	Instructor in Mathematics	1910
Helen Morningstar, B.A., M.A.	Instructor in Geology	1917
Raymond Clyde Ditto, B.S., M.A.	Instructor in Physics	1917
Wooster Bard Field, C.E.	Instructor in Engineering Drawing	1917
Ernest S. Berthemy	Instructor in Romance Languages	1917
Shirley J. Coon, M.A.	Instructor in Economics and Sociology	1916
Henri Tailliar, B.A.	Instructor in Romance Languages	1918
Perry Lisbon Wright	Instructor in Blacksmithing	1913
John B. Alcorn, M.D.	Instructor in Ophthalmology	1914

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
T. Rees Williams, B.S., M.D.....	Instructor in Ophthalmology....	1916
Rollo Clyde Baker, M.A.....	Instructor in Anatomy.....	1917
Frank Carl Vilbrandt, M.A., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Chemistry.....	1917
Adolph E. Waller, M.Sc., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Botany.....	1914
Earl Hayes Baxter, B.A., M.D.....	Instructor in Internal Medicine..	1918
Paul Bucher, B.M.E.....	Instructor in Mechanical Engi- neering	1918
Frederick Otto Ockerblad, M.S.....	Instructor in Bacteriology.....	1918
Frederick Grover Charles, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Horticulture.....	1918
Florence Hier, A.B.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1918
A. Sophie Rogers, M.A., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Psychology.....	1918
Jerry Hall Service, M.Sc.....	Instructor in Physics.....	1916
True George Watson, M.S.....	Instructor in Agricultural Chem- istry and Soils.....	1918
William H. Pritchard, M.D.....	Instructor in Psychiatry.....	1919
Lloyd K. Eagle.....	Instructor in Engineering Draw- ing	1917
Harold R. Wright.....	Instructor in Industrial Arts....	1910
Earl Gardner Jones, D.D.S.....	Instructor in Orthodontia.....	1916
Philip John Reel, D.V.M., M.D.....	Instructor Surgery.....	1916
Carl Milton Senn, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Woodworking.....	1916
Edith Mary Sniffen, M.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1912
John St. Clair Ward, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Physics.....	1916
Gildo Masso.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1918
Erwin Allen Esper, B.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1918
Dexter N. Lutz, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Farm Crops.....	1918
Cora F. Braun, B.A.....	Instructor in Art.....	1919
Walter J. Essman, B.C.E.....	Instructor in Civil Engineering	1919
Samuel Byron Folk, B.C.E.....	Instructor in Civil Engineering	1919
Walter French, M.A., Ph.D.....	Instructor in English.....	1916
Warner Ensign Gettys, M.A.....	Instructor in Economics and So- ciology	1919
Homer Carrell Haddox, M.A.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1919
Felix Emil Held, M.A., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Economics and So- ciology	1919
Arthur St. Clair Sloan, M.A.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1919
William Fletcher Smith, A.B.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1919
Edwin Leavitt Clark, M.A., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Economics and So- ciology	1919
Clarence Hamilton Kennedy, A.M., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Zoology and Ento- mology	1919
Lelia Margaret McGuire, M.Sc.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1914
Arthur Devries Burke, B.S.....	Instructor in Dairying.....	1919
Elizabeth Baines, A.B.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1919
Josephine Hamblin, A.B., B.Sc.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1919
Agnes Ewing Brown, Litt.B., M.A.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1919
Harold Ernest Burtt, A.M., Ph.D.....	Instructor in Psychology.....	1919
Alice Margaret Donnelly, B.S.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1919
Charles Willard Jarvis, M.A.....	Instructor in Physics.....	1916
Alma Knauber	Instructor in Art.....	1919
Alexander Parks Moore, M.A.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1919

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Percy Wright Ott, B.S.....	Instructor in Mechanics.....	1919
James Thomas Robson, B.Ch.E.....	Instructor in Ceramic Engineering	1919
Eugene Holloway Roseboom, M.A.....	Instructor in American History..	1919
Ethel C. Scofield, B.S.....	Instructor in Physical Education	1919
John William Tait, B.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1919
Frank Warner Watson, B.A., M.D.....	Instructor in Bacteriology.....	1919
Edward Lawrence Wickliff, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Zoology and Entomology	1919
Melville Folsom Webber, A.B.....	Instructor in Art.....	1919
Reuben V. Smith, M.A.....	Instructor in Latin.....	1919
Raymond E. Lamborn, M.A.....	Instructor in Geology.....	1919
Ralph S. Paffenbarger, B.E.E.....	Instructor in Engineering Drawing	1919
Forest Ira Blanchard, B.A., B.S.....	Instructor in Economics and Sociology	1919
Whittier Burnet, M.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1919
Glenn Vernon Burroughs, Ph.D.....	Instructor in European History..	1919
Sada Annis Harbarger, M.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1919
Elisabeth Mary Hatch, M.A.....	Instructor in Psychology.....	1919
Rive-King Bowman Pearson, M.A.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1919
Vesta Mary Pegg, B.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1919
Clara Raynor-Ranck, B.A.....	Instructor in Physical Education	1919
Emily Schons, M.A.....	Instructor in Romance Languages	1919
Marjorie Naomi Sheets, M.A.....	Instructor in Economics and Sociology	1919
Harold Hastings Shively, B.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1919
Jackson Benjamin McKinney, M.A.....	Instructor in English.....	1919
Raymond Durling Bennett, M.A.....	Supervisor of Practice Teaching	1920
George Wendell Eckelberry, M.A., C.P.A.....	Instructor in Economics and Sociology	1915
William August Mueller.....	Instructor in Metallurgy.....	1920
Cheves West Perky, Ph.D.....	Instructor in Psychology.....	1920
Eston W. Smith, A.B., Ph.D.....	Instructor in American History	1920
Lewis Hanford Tiffany, B.S.....	Instructor in Botany.....	1920
Catharine Metzler, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1920
Dorothy Lowe Ronan, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1918
Samuel Henry Cobb, B.A.....	Instructor in Physical Education	1920
Louise Shepherd Hengst, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1920
Louise Wood, B.Sc.....	Instructor in Home Economics..	1920
William Herman Gysan, M.A.....	Assistant in Economics and Sociology	1918
Ora L. Hoover, M.Sc.....	Assistant in Chemistry	1918
Cloyd D. Looker, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Chemistry	1918
George H. Shawaker, M.D.....	Assistant in Medicine.....	1914
Willis H. Hodges, B.A., M.D.....	Assistant in Ophthalmology.....	1915
Harry Morton Sage, M.D.....	Assistant in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat	1916
Hazel C. Cameron, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Pathology.....	1916
William G. Irving.....	Assistant in Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Pharmacology	1916

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Frederick M. Stanton, B.Sc., M.D.....	Assistant in Surgery and Gynecology	1914
Samuel David Edelman, M.D.....	Assistant in Medicine	1916
Franklin Clark Wagenhals, B.A., M.D.....	Assistant in Medicine	1916
John S. Crabb.....	Assistant in Botany.....	1917
Philip E. Stiffey, M.D.....	Assistant in Anesthetics.....	1917
William Neely Taylor, M.D.....	Assistant in Genito-Urinary Surgery	1917
Ralph Abbott Hendershott, D.V.M.....	Assistant in Veterinary Medicine	1917
Floyd Marion Martin.....	Assistant in Engineering Drawing	1918
Jacob Cornog, B.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1918
Emma Leonard Courtright, M.A.....	Assistant in Anatomy.....	1918
Rachel Edgar, B.A., B.Sc.....	Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry and Soils.....	1918
Clara Catherine Wegener, B.Sc.....	Research Assistant in Physiology	1918
Kenneth Gibson Hancher, M.Sc.....	Assistant in Physiology.....	1918
Elisabeth Park, B.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1918
Elsie Elenora Steiger, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Home Economics... ..	1918
Alpha Jay Will, B.A., M.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1918
Jasper Dean Sayre, B.A.....	Assistant in Botany.....	1918
Walter Edwin Duffee, M.D.....	Assistant in Obstetrics.....	1919
Merle L. Dundon, B.S.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Florence Elizabeth Fitzgerald, M.A.....	Assistant in Psychology.....	1919
Paul Stegeman, B.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Emory Frederick Almy, M.Sc.....	Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry and Soils.....	1919
Sidney William Bliss, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry and Soils.....	1919
Clarence Irvin Britt.....	Assistant in Anatomy.....	1919
Ermina Stewart Cox, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Harry Emerson Cauffield, M.D.....	Chief Resident Interne Hospital	1919
Alfred E. Galloway, B.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Joseph Frederic Haskins, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Alpha Fritz Hawk, M.D.....	Assistant in Surgery.....	1919
Harry Andrew Minthorn, M.D.....	Assistant in Medicine.....	1919
Mary H. Oliver, M.A.....	Assistant in Anatomy.....	1919
Earl F. Peinert, M.D.....	Assistant in Medicine.....	1919
Charles L. Thrash, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry and Soils.....	1917
Christian Van Riper, B.A.....	Assistant in Economics and Sociology	1919
Mozelle Caroline Whipps, B.Sc., M.A.....	Assistant in Clinical Diagnosis... ..	1919
Adelaide P. Barer, B.A.....	Assistant in Home Economics... ..	1919
Don S. Kochheiser, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Dairying.....	1919
Walter Charles Kraatz, B.A.....	Assistant in Zoology and Entomology	1919
K. Louise Boyenton, B.A., B.Sc.....	Assistant in Home Economics... ..	1919
Walling Corwin, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Farm Crops.....	1919
Agnes Drury, M.A.....	Assistant in Economics and Sociology	1919

* In most cases the first appointment was to a place with different title; in some cases there was an interval of service elsewhere.

NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Tecla Fidelia Haldy.....	Assistant in Engineering Draw- ing	1919
William Maurice Murray.....	Laboratory Assistant in Bac- teriology	1919
Ellis Leo Noble.....	Laboratory Assistant in Psy- chology	1919
Oscar DeWitt Rickly.....	Assistant in Machine Work....	1919
George Elmo Side.....	Assistant in Industrial Education	1919
Robert Stanley Coppess, M.D.....	Clinical Assistant in Gynecology and Obstetrics	1919
Helen Marshall, M.A.....	Assistant in Psychology.....	1919
Margaret Jane Rupert, M.D.....	Assistant in Materia Medica and Therapeutics	1919
Floyd Milton Green, M.D.....	Supervisor of Anesthetics.....	1919
Madeline Baird, B.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Robert Willoughby Collins, M.Sc.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Maurice C. Cross, B.A.....	Assistant in Economics and So- ciology	1919
Raymond C. Gauch, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Economics and So- ciology	1919
Adelaide Knight, B.A.....	Assistant in Romance Languages	1919
Ralph L. F. McCombs, B.A.....	Assistant in English.....	1919
Kathryn Isabel Mansell, B.A.....	Assistant in English.....	1919
Clare S. Martin, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Francis L. Morison, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Rural Economics....	1919
Gladys Lynn Ninegar, B.A.....	Assistant in English.....	1919
James E. Pollard, M.A.....	Assistant in Political Science...	1919
Everett David Reese, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Economics and So- ciology	1919
Ernest Rey, B.A.....	Assistant in Romance Languages	1914
Irma Ruth Selby, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Romance Languages	1919
Ruth Shover, B.Sc., B.A.....	Assistant in Geology.....	1919
Ernest Lincoln Stover, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Botany.....	1919
Helen Virginia Terry, B.A.....	Assistant in Romance Languages	1919
Albert Herman Vilbrandt, B.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1919
Archie H. West, B.A.....	Assistant in Economics and So- ciology	1919
John Grover Albright, B.A.....	Assistant in Physics.....	1916
Anna Talmage Harshman, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Zoology and Ento- mology	1920
Edwin A. Hartley, B.S.....	Assistant in Zoology and Ento- mology	1920
Rosetta Ruth Harpster, B.Sc.....	Assistant in Home Economics...	1920
Pearl A. McCarty, M.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1920
George Morton Strong, M.A.....	Assistant in Chemistry.....	1920
Charles Guy Swan, M.D.....	Clinical Assistant in Gynecology and Obstetrics	1920
Clarence Benson Tanner, D.V.M., M.D.....	Assistant in Ophthalmology.....	1920
Herbert Vance Weihrauch, A.B., M.D.....	Assistant in Medicine.....	1920
Harry E. Caldwell, B.A.....	Assistant in Physical Education	1920

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NAME	PRESENT TITLE	FIRST APP'T IN UNIV.*
Golden Norman Dagger, M.A.....	Assistant in Economics and So- ciology	1915
Karl Theodore Finn, B.A.....	Assistant in Political Science....	1920
Gizella A. Klein.....	Research Assistant in Physiology	1920

GRADUATE ASSISTANTS

Walter Valentine Balduf, B.A.....	Zoology and Entomology.....	1918
Herman Jesse Bankston, B.S.....	Chemistry	1919
Orton Wells Boyd, B.A.....	Economics and Sociology.....	1919
Calvin Adam Buehler, B.Ch.E.....	Chemistry	1919
Robin Charles Burrell, B.S.....	Chemistry	1919
Leonard Thomas Capell, B.Ch.E.....	Chemistry	1919
Vaughn B. Caris, M.A.....	Mathematics	1919
Donovan Baker Church, B.A.....	Botany	1919
Eldra Wade Hartley, B.A., B.Sc.....	Psychology	1919
Carl Paul Hinkle, B.S.....	Chemistry	1919
Dio Lewis Holl, B.A.....	Mathematics	1919
Harold S. Holloway, B.Sc.....	Chemistry	1919
Uel Stitt Jamison, B.S.....	Chemistry	1919
William Samuel Jones, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Andrew Carsten, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Samuel Landau, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Roger Platt Loveland, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Lenore McAdams, B.A.....	English	1919
Lyle Jordan Michael, B.S.....	Chemistry	1919
Jerome R. Mueller, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Joseph Topping Parsons, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Gordon Derby Patterson, B.S.....	Chemistry	1919
Charles S. Pease, B.Sc.....	Chemistry	1919
Joel Bigelow Peterson, B.Sc.....	Chemistry	1919
Rufus D. Reed, B.S.....	Chemistry	1919
Eunice Osea Root, B.A.....	Botany	1919
William Russell Stemen, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Lawrence E. Stout, B.A.....	Chemistry	1919
Van Bauman Teach, B.A.....	Mathematics	1919
Pao Ho Vong, B.Sc.....	Chemistry	1919
Claiborne Hart Young, B.Sc.....	Zoology and Entomology.....	1918

* In most cases the first appointment was to a place with different title; in some cases there was an interval of service elsewhere.

LIST OF GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Year	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total for the Year
1871	Franklin County.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	\$173,000.00	
1871	H. J. Jewett, Vice-Pres. P. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Location of College in Columbus.....	10,000.00	
1871	John Miller, C. C. & I. Ry. Co.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	4,000.00	
1871	Subscriptions from Sundry Persons.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	150.01	\$187,150.01
1873	Franklin County (Proceeds from \$60,000.00).....	Location of College in Columbus.....	57,000.00	
1873	Subscriptions from Sundry Persons.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	3,665.00	60,665.00
1874	Franklin County.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	32,500.00	
1874	Subscriptions from Sundry Persons.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	785.00	33,285.00
1875	Subscriptions from Sundry Persons.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	301.72	301.72
1876-1877	Subscriptions from Sundry Persons.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	1,101.27	1,101.27
1878-1879	Subscriptions from Sundry Persons.....	Location of College in Columbus.....	311.00	311.00
1894-1895	Emerson McMillin.....	Purchase books for Law Library.....	3,000.00	
	Emerson McMillin.....	Observatory Building and Equipment.....	16,000.00	19,000.00
1896-1897	Emerson McMillin.....	Fellowship in Astronomy.....	300.00	300.00
1897-1898	Cash Donations.....	Department of Economics.....	850.00	
	Emerson McMillin.....	Fellowship in Astronomy.....	300.00	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	1,400.00
1898-1899	Cash Donations.....	Department of Economics.....	375.00	
	Emerson McMillin.....	Fellowship in Astronomy.....	300.00	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	925.00
1899-1900	Emerson McMillin.....	Fellowship in Astronomy.....	190.00	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	
	American Assoc. for Advance of Science.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	188.51	628.51
1900-1901	Emerson McMillin.....	Fellowship in Astronomy.....	425.00	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	675.00

LIST OF GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—CONTINUED

Year	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total for the Year
1901-1902	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	
	Joseph H. Outhwaite.....	Purchase of Books on American History.....	125.00	
	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	575.00
1902-1903	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	
	Emerson McMillin.....	Fellowship in Astronomy.....	150.00	
	Emerson McMillin.....	Fellowship in Economics.....	187.50	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	787.50
	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	
1903-1904	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	450.00
	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	
1904-1905	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	450.00
	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	
1905-1906	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	450.00
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	
1906-1907	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	650.00
	Girls' Glee Club.....	Purchase of Piano.....	200.00	
1907-1908	John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	2,375.21
	Citizens of Columbus.....	Heyne Library for German Department.....	1,925.21	
1908-1909	Louis and John Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	450.00
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	
1909-1910	Louis Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	100.00	350.00
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	
1910-1911	Louis Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	450.00
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	
1911-1912	Louis Siebert.....	Purchase of Books on German History.....	200.00	200.00
	Ohio Biological Survey.....		225.00	
1912-1913	Ohio Good Roads Federations.....		372.23	
	Senior Class of 1912.....		882.17	1,479.40

LIST OF GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—CONTINUED

Year	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total for the Year
1913-1914	Ohio Biological Survey.....		205.50	205.50
1914-1915	American Institute of Homeopathy.....	Purchase of Microscopes, Homeopathic College....	400.00	
	Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio.....	Current Expenses, Homeopathic College.....	5,000.00	
	Columbus Homeopathic Hospital Association..	Purchase of Equipment, Homeopathic College....	1,000.00	
	Dr. T. A. McCann.....	Homeopathic Research.....	500.00	
	Ohio Optical Association.....	Current Expenses of Optometry Course.....	2,000.00	
	Colonel J. G. Battelle.....	Prize for solution of Military Problems.....	100.00	9,000.00
1915-1916	Cleveland Pulte Medical College.....	Construction of Homeopathic Hospital Building....	30,000.00	
	C. F. Kettering and E. A. Deeds.....	Homeopathic Research.....	2,500.00	
	Ralph D. Mershon.....	Student Assistant in Military Science.....	300.00	
	Edward Orton, Jr.....	Student Assistant in Military Science.....	300.00	33,100.00
1916-1917	C. F. Kettering and E. A. Deeds.....	Homeopathic Research.....	8,000.00	
	National Brick Mfg. Association.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	250.00	
	Brick and Clay Record.....	Fellowship in Ceramics.....	100.00	8,350.00
1917-1918	Matilda K. Compton.....	For College of Homeopathic Medicine.....	50.00	50.00
1918-1919	F. P. Beaver.....	Building for Homeopathic Research Work.....	5,000.00	
	E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.....	Fellowship in Chemistry.....	1,500.00	6,500.00
1919-1920	S. A. Norton.....	Publishing of Books presented by S. A. Norton....	25.00	
	C. F. Kettering.....	Homeopathic Research.....	1,000.00	
	Class of 1920.....	Installing Strikers on Chimes.....	1,040.00	2,065.00
1920-1921	E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.....	Fellowship in Chemistry.....	750.00	
	Grasselli Chemical Company.....	Fellowship in Chemistry.....	750.00	
	C. F. Kettering.....	Homeopathic Research.....	4,000.00	
	Edward Orton.....	Purchase of Books for Library.....	500.00	
	Sarah O'Kane Raymond.....	Prize for Poem.....	25.00	
	Southern Ohio Coal Exchange.....	Operation of Gas Retort.....	1,050.00	
	T. C. Mendenhall.....	Gift for purchase of die for Sullivant Medal....	1,000.00	
	Class of 1920.....	Installing Strikers on Chimes.....	1,390.00	9,465.00

LIST OF GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—CONTINUED

Year	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total for the Year
1921-1922	The Bonney-Floyd Company.....	Purchase of a Hardinge Ball Mill for the Department of Metallurgy.....	415.29	
	Class of 1921.....	For the erection of a Flag Pole on the Campus.....	1,788.00	
	Howard Pendleton Converse.....	For the purchase of Books on Chemistry.....	1,000.00	
	E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.....	Support of Fellowship in Department of Chemistry.....	750.00	
	Dr. T. C. Mendenhall.....	Purchase of die for Joseph Sullivan Medal.....	500.00	
	Grasselli Chemical Company.....	Fellowship in the Department of Chemistry.....	750.00	
	Charles F. Kettering.....	For Homeopathic Research.....	766.22	
	Edward Orton, Jr.....	For the purchase of Books.....	1,000.00	
	Southern Ohio Coal Exchange.....	For the operation of the Gas Retort.....	2,100.00	
	Ohio Gas and Oil Men's Association.....	For the operation of the Gas Retort.....	500.00	12,821.19
1922-1923	American Gas Association.....	For research work in connection with Gas Retort..	1,337.26	
	Class of 1922.....	For purchase of a Piano for Pomerene Hall.....	1,494.00	
	E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.....	Support of fellowship in Department of Chemistry.....	750.00	
	Grasselli Chemical Company.....	Support of fellowship in Department of Chemistry.....	750.00	
	Charles F. Kettering.....	For Homeopathic Research.....	766.22	
	Ohio Gas and Oil Men's Association.....	For the operation of the Gas Retort.....	200.00	5,297.48
1923-1924	American Gas Association.....	For research work in connection with Gas Retort..	1,162.76	
	Class of 1923.....	Purchase of bronze statue of Dr. W. O. Thompson..	4,105.00	
	The Commonwealth Fund.....	Expenses in connection with Bureau of Educ. Research	2,000.00	
	Deis-Fertig Dairies Company.....	Research in connection with Swiss Cheese Project..	60.00	
	E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.....	Support of fellowship in Department of Chemistry.....	750.00	
	National Agricultural Limestone Association.....	Support of fellowship in Department of Chemistry.....	750.00	
	Ohio Gas and Oil Men's Association.....	Support of fellowship in Department of Soils.....	2,000.00	
	Edward Orton, Jr.....	For research work in connection with Gas Retort..	1,750.00	
	Mrs. F. E. Pomerene.....	Purchase of books for Orton Memorial Library....	500.00	
	Rotary Club of Columbus.....	Support of scholarship in the Graduate School.....	200.00	
	Julius F. Stone.....	Equipment for treating of Crippled Children.....	200.00	
		Equipment for the Department of Chemistry.....	1,090.34	14,532.55

LIST OF GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—CONTINUED

Year	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total for the Year
1924-1925	Class of 1925.....	For bronze statue of Dr. W. O. Thompson.....	2,808.04	13,771.04
	Columbus Woman's Club, Press Section, Journalism Dept.—Student loan fund.....		250.00	
	The Commonwealth Fund.....	Expenses Bureau of Educational Research.....	2,988.00	
	E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.....	Chemistry fellowship	750.00	
	Grasselli Chemical Company.....	Chemistry fellowship	750.00	
	International Livestock Association.....	College of Agriculture scholarship.....	250.00	
	Faith R. Lanman (from various persons).....	For equipment of Home-economics Nursery	135.00	
	Gardiner Latimer	For brace shop in the College of Medicine.....	1,500.00	
	Ohio Gas and Oil Men's Association.....	For research work with Gas Retort.....	600.00	
	Edward Orton, Jr.....	Books for Orton Memorial Library.....	500.00	
	National Agricultural Limestone Association.....	Fellowship in the Department of Soils.....	1,600.00	
	State Board of Agriculture.....	Scholarship in the College of Agriculture.....	250.00	
	Alfred Vivian (from various companies).....	Research work in connection with Swiss Cheese Proj.	1,390.00	

ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR GENERAL AND DESIGNATED PURPOSES

Name	Year Estab.	Purpose or Description	Principal June 30, 1925
Original Land Grant.....	1862	From sales and accumulation.....	\$ 524,176.50
Virginia Military Lands.....	1871	Ceded to State, 1871.....	225,934.75
Henry Folsom Page.....	1891	Bequest, 1891.....	217,431.34
J. G. Battelle.....	1916	Military map problem prize.....	1,194.06
C. Newton Brown.....	1903	Civil Engineering scholarship.....	3,891.06
William J. Bryan.....	1898	Essay prize fund.....	1,000.00
Frederick C. Clark.....	1908	Purchase of books on economics.....	2,000.00
N. R. Coleman.....	1913	Purchase of books on medicine.....	550.46
Samuel C. Derby.....	1908	Scholarship fund	3,123.25
Joseph H. Outhwaite.....	1908	Purchase of Civil War books.....	2,000.00
Frank E. Pomerene.....	1921	Purchase of books on American history and government.....	5,000.00
Stillman W. Robinson.....	1903	To maintain a fellowship in the Col- lege of Engineering	12,500.00
Robert P. Scott.....	1909	For student aid	28,060.66
Senior Class.....	1916	From the classes of 1915 and 1916, for student aid	1,920.46
Siebert Library.....	1898	For the purchase of books on German history and science.....	1,075.50
J. McLain Smith.....	1905	For student aid	26,842.12
Joseph Sullivant.....	1920	Gift by Dr. T. C. Mendenhall for a gold medal.....	2,500.00
Sword Fund.....	1911	Gift of the class of 1886.....	118.91
Frank A. Vanderlip.....	1918	Purchase of books on education.....	1,500.00
Vandewater Fund.....	1921	Gift by Sarah O'Kane Raymund for poetry prize, or books.....	500.00
Robert F. Wolfe.....	1918	To purchase dies, and honor journalism medal and books	550.00
Wm. A. Bingham Mem. Fund	1922	Medal for Department of Philosophy..	100.00
Charles Cutler Sharps Fund..	1922	Library Department of Chemistry....	17,000.00

TRUST FUNDS

Chimes Account	537.63
Patriarchs' Gateway Fund.....	1,358.52
Seth Adams Sheep-building Fund.....	1,875.34

Total of Endowment and Trust Funds..... \$1,082,740.56

LAND PURCHASES FOR THE UNIVERSITY

1871.....	331.11 acres	1918.....	204.16 acres
1879.....	12.14 acres	1920.....	9.37 acres
1906.....	93.59 acres	1921.....	4.40 acres
1911.....	14.00 acres	1923.....	155.35 acres
1914.....	132.04 acres	1925.....	134.00 acres

Total.....1090.16 acres

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY—1909-1925

- *John T. Mack, Sandusky, appointed February 24, 1893, served to July 8, 1914.
Oscar T. Corson, Columbus, appointed May 13, 1899, served to May 13, 1913.
Guy W. Mallon, Cincinnati, appointed May 11, 1903, served to May 14, 1921.
- *Frank E. Pomerene, Coshocton, appointed May 15, 1905, served to June 1, 1919
O. E. Bradfute, Cedarville, appointed August 21, 1905, served to May 13, 1925.
Walter J. Sears, Chillicothe, appointed May 13, 1907, served to May 13, 1914.
Julius F. Stone, Columbus, appointed May 13, 1909, served to March 21, 1917.
Julius F. Stone, Columbus, appointed March 17, 1925, now serving.
- *Benjamin F. McCann, Dayton, appointed May 13, 1913, served to November 29, 1924.
- †J. F. Cunningham, Cleveland, appointed December 22, 1914, served to December 12, 1922
John Kaiser, Marietta, appointed February 25, 1914, now serving.
Charles F. Kettering, Dayton, appointed March 21, 1917, served to March 17, 1925.
- *Thomas C. Mendenhall, Ravenna, appointed June 16, 1919, served to March 22, 1924.
Lawrence E. Laybourne, Springfield, appointed May 14, 1921, now serving.
Egbert H. Mack, Sandusky, appointed December 12, 1922, now serving.
Mrs. Alma W. Paterson, Columbus, appointed March 27, 1924, now serving.
Herbert S. Atkinson, Columbus, appointed March 17, 1925, now serving.
Harry A. Caton, Coshocton, appointed May 14, 1925, now serving.

In this period, Messrs. Pomerene, Sears, Stone, McCann, Cunningham, Kaiser, Mendenhall, and Laybourne have served as chairman of the board. Louis F. Kiesewetter was treasurer till August 13, 1909, when he was succeeded by Lowry F. Sater who served till February 4, 1915, when he was succeeded by Julius F. Stone who served till May 13, 1925. Charles F. Kettering was elected treasurer and O. E. Bradfute, assistant treasurer, May 14, 1925, and are now serving. Carl E. Steeb has served continuously as secretary since his appointment in 1904.

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS AND COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES

- 1900. Sermon by Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D. of Oberlin College; address on Commencement Day, "The State and Education," by President W. O. Thompson.
- 1901. Sermon by Dr. Charles Sumner Murkland, President of New Hampshire College; address, "The Duties of the New Century," by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Jr.
- 1902. Sermon by Rev. Levi Gilbert, editor Western Christian Advocate; address, "Some University Problems," by Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1903. Sermon by Rev. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; address, "The American Scholar—Sixty Years After," by Dr. Henry Clay White, president of Georgia State College.
- 1904. Sermon by Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper of Philadelphia; address, "A Modern Statesman," by Dr. James Hutchins Baker, president of the University of Colorado.
- 1905. Sermon by Rev. Edward Lindsay Powell, pastor of the First Church of Christ, Louisville, Ky.; address, "The Creed of An Educated Man," by Dr. Albion W. Small, dean of the Graduate School, University of Chicago.
- 1906. Sermon by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D.D., rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Washington, D. C.; address, "Modern Society—An Interpretation," by Professor Samuel Franklin Emerson, Ph.D. of the University of Vermont.
- 1907. Sermon by Dr. David Philipson of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; address by Dr. Edwin Erle Sparks of the Pennsylvania State College.

*Died in office.

†Removed from State.

1908. Sermon by Rev. G. Glen Atkins, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Detroit; address, "What Is Education?" by Dr. William H. Scott, emeritus president and professor of the Ohio State University.

1909. Sermon by Rev. Charles Edward Woodcock, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Kentucky; address by Andrew Fleming West, LL.D., dean of the Graduate School, Princeton University.

1910. Sermon by Rev. Walter Quincy Scott, emeritus president of the Ohio State University; address, "The Educational Value of Good Work," by Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Columbus.

1911. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; address, "Progressive Citizenship," by Governor Chester Hardy Aldrich of Nebraska.

1912. Sermon, "Responsibilities and Perils of An Education," by President W. O. Thompson; address, "The College Graduate in American Life," by President W. O. Thompson.

1913. Sermon by Rev. G. Glen Atkins, D.D., pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.; address by Governor James M. Cox of Ohio.

1914. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; address by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota.

1915. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; address, "Preparedness," by Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York City.

1916. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; address, "The Evasion of Leadership," by Rev. Charles David Williams, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Michigan.

1917. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; theme, "The Perpetuity of Civilization"; address, "American Citizenship," by Dr. Harry Burns Hutchins, president of the University of Michigan.

1918. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; address, "Some Moral Demonstrations of the War," by Dr. Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College.

1919. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; address, "Essentials of Scholarship," by Bishop F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

1920. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson, theme "Unselfishness"; address, "Fruition Out of Sacrifice," by Hon. Samuel Walker McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts.

1921. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson, "Democracy and Christianity"; address, "The Citizen and the Government," by President W. O. Thompson.

1922. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson; text, "What Is Man That Thou Art Mindful of Him?"; address, "A Half Century Ago and Now," by Hon. Theodore E. Burton. The Commencement exercises were held in the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds.

1923. Sermon by Dr. Lynn H. Hough, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, "The Making of the American Mind"; address, by Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, "The University and Liberal Culture."

1924. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson, "Christian Citizenship"; address by Rev. Lloyd C. Douglas of Akron, "Certified Knowledge."

1925. Sermon by President W. O. Thompson, "The Two Great Commandments"; address by President W. L. Bryan of the University of Indiana, "Three Views of Life."

INCOME OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY FOR SIXTEEN YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925

	Income from Students	Interest on Endowment	Appropriations	Gifts	All Other Sources	United States Government	Total Income
1910.....	\$ 90,139.75	\$ 54,762.78	\$ 676,471.81	\$ 650.00	\$ 50,197.83	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 912,222.17
1911.....	102,100.22	55,460.77	667,368.40	3,672.83	50,508.89	45,000.00	924,611.11
1912.....	119,974.96	56,830.75	737,510.02	200.00	56,966.49	50,000.00	1,020,482.21
1913.....	126,417.30	56,851.65	759,979.95	1,479.40	68,580.94	50,000.00	1,063,309.24
1914.....	144,034.91	57,896.59	953,293.33	205.50	95,123.48	50,000.00	1,300,553.81
1915.....	222,479.54	59,125.07	1,041,482.44	9,150.00	109,480.02	60,000.00	1,501,717.07
1916.....	233,856.38	59,843.54	1,417,975.55	33,100.00	125,439.28	85,487.79	1,955,702.54
1917.....	183,322.17	29,897.48	1,580,981.16	8,350.00	247,733.74	105,952.31	2,156,236.86
1918.....	155,379.95	61,019.27	1,564,215.80	50.00	333,783.82	128,149.26	2,242,598.10
1919.....	123,359.30	61,809.75	1,587,229.43	6,500.00	315,447.41	149,281.81	2,248,627.70
1920.....	223,723.05	62,355.51	1,717,495.81	2,065.00	413,535.39	234,536.95	2,653,711.21
1921.....	319,533.33	62,503.44	1,912,568.03	9,465.00	662,747.04	255,912.52	3,222,729.36
1922.....	352,361.97	62,686.91	2,641,655.49	12,821.19	681,794.84	266,518.73	4,017,839.13
1923.....	396,751.28	62,243.20	2,978,574.58	5,297.48	780,733.33	278,690.10	4,502,289.97
1924.....	472,808.00	63,248.76	3,955,356.63	14,568.10	876,406.77	278,773.32	5,661,161.63
1925.....	499,025.00	63,901.43	4,308,337.11	12,271.04	966,982.82	278,775.06	6,129,292.46

INCOME OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—1871-1925

	Income from Students	Interest on Endowment	Appropriations	Gifts	All Other Sources	United States Government	Total Income
	\$ 4,551,303.76	\$ 2,235,837.09	\$33,238,089.39	\$ 423,102.93	\$ 6,712,685.51	\$ 2,817,077.85	\$50,013,096.53

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